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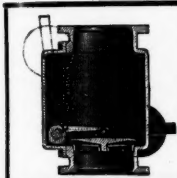
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In so far as it enabled the general public to study the character and conduct of the modern naval seaman at close range, the recent assembling of the American and British fleets at New York, was an educational event of unmistakable value. On the ships of Admiral Evans and Prince Louis there were in all some 10,000 enlisted men, who were given to understand that the meeting in New York was designed as a festive occasion. They had been looking forward to the event for months, planning a round of pleasures afloat and ashore as a relaxation from the exacting routine of their accustomed work. It was natural, therefore, to suppose that in so large a body of robust, high-spirited young men, freed for a while from the restraints of ship life, there would be numerous instances of misconduct and an unpleasantly long list of desertions. The public, for some reason, has a habit of expecting such results when large bodies of sailors get together ashore after a long term of sea duty, and before the arrival of the visiting fleets there were various predictions that their stay would be attended by many acts of rowdiness and result in numerous desertions. But, as was fully expected by the better-informed, those dismal predictions were completely refuted by events. For more than a week an average of more than five thousand men from the two fleets were ashore on leave every day, and it is due to them to say that on the whole their appearance, manner and general behavior were beyond reproach. The instances of disorder among them were amazingly few in number and trivial in character. Singly and in groups the visitors went about the city as they pleased, and their conduct was almost invariably that of upright, self-respecting young men who were worthy of the uniform they wore. Even when their pleasures bordered on the boisterous it was not in the spirit of rowdiness, but merely in the exuberant enjoyment of a special demonstration of American hospitality in which small excesses were entitled to forgiveness. As for the desertions from the visiting fleets, they were so few as to surprise even the officers in command, and the total is so small that it flatly refutes the oft-repeated but wholly ridiculous charge that life on board modern warships is so hard that the average enlisted man is eager to get away from it even by violating his oath of enlistment. In short, we believe that the behavior of the sailors of the visiting fleets has given the public a better understanding of the true character of the modern naval seaman, and that the popular estimate of him has been raised to a higher level. Moreover, the social events that took place in honor of the visiting fleets afforded conclusive evidence of the hearty good-will which prevails among naval officers and enlisted men. Nothing could be more convincing on that point than the spirit of good-fellowship with which Admiral Evans, Prince Louis and their subordinate officers entered into the various entertainments given by and for the enlisted forces. In that sense the assembling of the two fleets in American waters will be recognized as a most beneficent event, which has led to a far better appreciation of the character of the naval service and of the officers and men who perform it.

Capt. William D. Connor, C.E., U.S.A., in an interesting article published in the *Journal of the Military Service Institution*, expresses the belief that it would be a good thing to form one company or battalion of Engineers of the present establishment into a railway organization as a sort of basis for an adequate force of railway troops in time of war. He estimates that the personnel for the successful operation of a division of 200 miles of railway should consist of seventy officers, 298 warrant officers and 716 men. This force, made up of despatchers, car distributors, station agents, operators, conductors, yardmen, switchmen and men for all the various work required in railway service, would constitute one volunteer railway service. One such regiment enrolled in the neighborhood of New York city, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, and Atlanta would give a sufficient number of skilled men to operate 1,000 miles of railway, and by the time that more were needed they could probably be obtained

from the old employees of the line that was being operated. Nevertheless the railroads should be pledged to give their men up to five per cent. in case that many were needed, because the number of men employed is great and they may all have to be obtained by this means. The maximum number employed in the Department of the Mississippi in 1864-5 was 17,000, 12,000 of whom were in the operating department and 5,000 of whom were in the construction corps. Captain Connor's opinion is that after the members of the railway regiments have been enrolled and their names and addresses filed with a proper division of the General Staff they should be called out as needed in the event of war or the prospect of war. "Some," he remarks, "will be needed at once at the concentrating rendezvous, and others as the war progresses. They will be notified by telegraph, and ordered to report on a certain date at designated rendezvous for transportation to the point where they are needed. The quota must be called out in time to allow the officials and men to become familiar with the requirements of the situation, for the best railroad man is useless until he knows his division—its stations, sidings, grades, equipment and condition of the roadbed. With any extensive railway communications the foregoing will be the ultimate organization, regardless of the route followed in obtaining it, for it was fully demonstrated in the Civil War that detailed soldiers were not able to fill the requirements, and wasted energy and bad service were the uniform results of every such experiment."

Some interesting discussion as to the various methods of training engineer officers for the naval service is contained in an article written for the *British Navy League Journal* by a gentleman who is vouched for as a distinguished officer of the Japanese navy. He warns the British authorities that their present system of engineer training, which closely resembles that instituted in the United States Navy by the Personnel Act, will prove to be ineffective and disappointing. Eighteen years ago, he adds, practically the same system was introduced in the Japanese navy and proved a dismal failure. "We found," he says, "that the courses in navigation, seamanship and other branches were absolutely unnecessary for engineer officers, and that the course dealing with the small details of engineering was not needed by executive officers. We therefore abolished the system, after trying it for several years, and adopted the present method, which has proved entirely satisfactory and was eminently successful in the late war. Under our system candidates for places in the engineering service are required to pass the same entrance examinations as those seeking places in the line, but the engineer receives a totally different examination, and his course is four months longer than that of the executive officer. After completing his term of training at the Engineer College the Japanese engineer undergoes another course of instruction similar to that given to the British engineer, and it is not until then that he is regarded as fully prepared for duty in the engine room." Commenting upon this outline of the Japanese training system, our excellent English contemporary, the *Portsmouth Telegraph*, reluctantly admits that the new system of training engineer officers for the British navy will not prove anything like the success which its promoters anticipated. Reports from the training school at Dartmouth show that the number of cadets of longest standing who intend to devote themselves to the engineering branch will be entirely inadequate to supply the needs of the fleet, and there is a growing feeling that other means will have to be employed to meet the shortage. Assuming, if we may, that the engineering service of the Japanese navy was as efficient in the late war as was its executive, is it not possible that the Japanese training system contains a helpful suggestion for the navies of the United States and Great Britain?

General Chaffee, in his annual report, a synopsis of which we publish in another column, makes the interesting announcement that he has prepared and will submit to the Secretary of War a draft of a bill to create a general service corps in the Army. He says it is doubtful whether any measure to improve the efficiency of the Army would be more far-reaching than the one he proposes. He points out that there is now and always must be, unless measures are taken to establish a service corps of considerable strength, a large number of soldiers throughout the Army detailed to perform extra and special duty as wagon-masters, engineers, firemen, overseers of labor, teamsters, carpenters, blacksmiths, plumbers, clerks, etc. All this work, says General Chaffee, should be performed by a service corps of enlisted men. His views on this subject are in line with those of the Quartermaster General of the Army, from whose annual report we quoted extensively last week, and they are also in full accord with the opinions of Major General Wood, commanding the Department of Mindanao, Philippines Division; Brigadier General Lee, commanding the Department of Texas, and other officers of experience. General Humphrey, Quartermaster General, holds that the creation of a general service corps would undoubtedly afford a better and more economical administration for the supply departments than can be had with civilian employees. With such a corps the large sums now annually disbursed as extra pay could all or nearly all be saved, and the savings thus effected would go a long way toward maintaining the corps. The non-military work now performed by enlisted men is exceedingly burdensome, particularly in the Philippines, where climatic conditions are specially

trying, and if all such work were turned over to a service corps enlisted, trained and maintained for that purpose the efficiency of troops stationed in the islands would be greatly improved. What is needed is a corps occupying a definite position in the Army, subject to Army regulations, both as to duties and privileges, and available for the non-military work now performed by soldiers. Such corps are employed in the best armies of Europe and their usefulness has been proved beyond question. General Humphrey's recommendation that a similar body be established in the United States Army is strictly in the interest of economy and military efficiency.

There may be warrant for the belief which prevails in some quarters that Congress will refuse to authorize any increase in the strength of the Army, and that consequently if the Coast Artillery is to be increased it must be at the expense of one of the other arms of the Service, but the evidence on that point is by no means conclusive. The need of an increase in the Coast Artillery is everywhere conceded and it may be that when the matter is clearly presented to Congress that body will authorize the required increase without reducing the Cavalry, as has been suggested. It is worth trying, anyway. The Congress which assembles next month is a new one, and was elected on issues bearing a vigorous and unqualified approval of President Roosevelt's policies, both military and naval, and may naturally be expected to do what it can to make those policies effective. At all events, the proposal for an increase in the Coast Artillery should be submitted by itself, without conditions affecting other arms of the Service, in order that the disposition of Congress may be clearly ascertained. Then, if its position should be adverse, it will be time to talk about compromises and expedients. The suggestion that five Cavalry regiments be abolished in order to obtain the desired increase in the Coast Artillery is premature and unwise. Nothing but the direst necessity would justify a makeshift so desperate and demoralizing to Army interests. The New Orleans Picayune takes the proper view of this subject, declaring that all schemes to increase the Coast Artillery without increasing the Army itself are either impracticable or undesirable. With the Army as it is, it is but poorly provided with Cavalry. "It has been stated," the Picayune continues, "that in time of war the garrisons of coast fortifications could be re-enforced by the militia of the neighborhood. That would no doubt occur, but even with the militia there still would be limited garrisons, and the militia, moreover, would not be of any benefit in time of peace in the way of keeping up the fortifications. More Coast Artillery is needed, and although Congress might balk at the high figures desired, it may be induced to give due consideration to the matter. There is no war now, and provision for the future can be thought over."

The monotony of life in Manila was momentarily broken on Oct. 12 by the publication in the *Times* newspaper of that city of a San Francisco despatch which, for a brief interval, gave the empty promise of a real sensation. It was to the effect that advices had reached Washington that many Japanese spies, disguised in various ways, were traveling through the Philippines, making maps and notes of everything that might prove useful to Japan in the event of a war with the United States, and that President Roosevelt had cabled orders to the Army and Navy authorities in the islands to keep the strictest watch on all suspected persons and to arrest them if circumstances should warrant such action. But the promised sensation failed to materialize. Something went wrong. Nobody has been arrested, and if Japanese spies are at work in the islands they have thus far eluded the lynx-eyed sleuths of the Army, the Navy and the Manila Times. Our esteemed contemporary, however, is quite convinced that the Japanese are spying and, in support of its belief, quotes the following as coming from an officer of the U.S. Navy, whom it does not name: "Of course, it is impossible for me to say whether the admiral of the fleet has received any such instructions from Washington. I will say, though, that reports have been sent to Washington from here on several occasions regarding persons suspected of being spies. These have not been Japanese alone. I know of one instance during the last eighteen months where a Frenchman was suspected, and when a careful watch was placed upon his movements, our suspicions proved well founded. He was given a gentle tip that he had better clear out. There is no doubt that Japanese spies are at work in the Philippines, and inasmuch as the matter has been reported to Washington, it is not at all unlikely that the President has seen fit to issue the orders referred to in your cablegram."

One of the illustrated weeklies of London, *The King*, has the following with regard to Prince Louis of Battenberg's recent visit to the United States: "In very authoritative quarters the sterling qualities and progressive characteristics of the American Navy have recently been fully recognized. We may be sure that the gratification caused in the United States by these tributes has been increased by the frank admiration of Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg and his comrades, and that the friendly association of the two most efficient fleets in the world has been productive of singular goodwill as well as mutual respect. In this connection particular success appears to have been achieved by the British Admiral, whose tact and *bonhomie* have probably done more than even his rank to cement the friendliness between the two great maritime nations concerned."

Almost simultaneously with the issuance of invitations for a second peace conference at The Hague, the German General Staff has published a treatise on "Usages of War in Land Warfare," which, in the opinion of some military experts, is a flat repudiation of certain principles set forth in the agreement adopted in the first conference at The Hague. The treatise alluded to affirms the legitimacy of shooting prisoners of war, not merely in cases of rebellion or attempts to escape, but also as a measure of reprisal either in retaliation for a practice of the same character or when the enemy is guilty of other excesses. It also sanctions the shooting of prisoners in pressing circumstances when it is impossible to feed or keep them without impairing one's own security. In an article published in the Gazette de Lausanne, the noted French military expert, Colonel Picquart, severely criticizes the attitude assumed by the German General Staff and declares that the doctrines it has enunciated are revolting. He contends that they are utterly hostile to the spirit of The Hague agreement and that their purpose is to provide an antidote for what the published treatise itself describes as "the degenerate form of humanitarian ideas." To sanction the shooting of prisoners who cannot be kept or fed, says Colonel Picquart, would place a terrible weapon in the hands of a commander lacking in calmness or conscience. Another principle set up by the German General Staff which is directly at variance with The Hague agreement is that which submits that a person who is not even a belligerent may be forced to give information as to their movements and their military secrets. The Prussian General Staff admits that this system is condemned by the majority of authors, but declares that the exigencies of war will often render it necessary. The book, however, does not indicate the means of coercion that are to be employed. The appearance of this German treatise at this time is interesting for the reason that it suggests that any attempt to modify the usages of war at the next conference at The Hague may encounter some powerful opposition from Berlin.

The Lyric Theater, one of the leading amusement houses of Philadelphia, witnessed an event on the evening of Nov. 10 that sets an example which the managers of every theater in the land might follow with credit to themselves and gratification to their fellow citizens. On the occasion named the enlisted men of the Navy in uniform were admitted to every part of the Lyric Theater on the same conditions that apply to civilian patrons, and a large number of sailors from League Island Navy Yard were heartily welcomed to the most desirable seats in the house. The star performer in the play, Miss Blanche Bates, in a graceful speech at the close of the second act, extended a cordial greeting to the bluejackets, paid a stirring tribute to their loyalty and courage and expressed the hope that henceforth they might be eagerly received into every theater in the country. It appears that this innovation whereby the enlisted men of the Navy were received into a first-class theater on their merits, equally with other self-respecting American citizens, was brought about as the result of representations made to Miss Bates and her manager, Mr. David Belasco, by Dr. W. Wharton Hollingsworth, chairman of the Nicholas Biddle Section of the United States Navy League, who is keenly interested in the American bluejacket and all that pertains to his welfare. His action and that of Miss Bates, Mr. Belasco and the management of the theater has elicited expressions of sincere approval from President Roosevelt, the Secretary of the Navy and other friends of the naval service. The event in Philadelphia establishes a precedent which should be followed by the management of every other place of public amusement in the United States. The American bluejacket is entitled to the same consideration in places of amusement that belongs to any other properly-behaved patron. He should be cordially welcomed, and if there is to be any discrimination one way or the other it should be in his favor rather than against him.

Mr. Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, is such a cheerful optimist and is so confident that the millennium is booming right along in this direction that it is not surprising that he should have made the following utterance in one of his recent public addresses: "I invoke the action of the united church, and I am sure that the federation of all churches will soon make it plain that for this nation there will be no longer war nor the getting ready for war." Justice Brewer clearly foresees the formal assembling of the parliament of man and the federation of the world. When those altruistic conditions come about what a happy old world this will be! Injustice will disappear from the practices of men. Courts of law, including the lofty tribunal of which Justice Brewer is an honored member, will close their doors for lack of business. Every city will abolish its police force and fire department because protection against crime and fire will no longer be needed. Human nature having become perfect, disease will be banished by municipal ordinance, vaccination will be dispensed with and good health will become contagious. Justice Brewer certainly has laid out a fine program and it won't be his fault if the show doesn't come off as advertised. It will be remembered that Justice Brewer some time since suggested a method of promoting international harmony and the spirit of brotherhood among nations in his plan for uniting them in a boycott against any one of their number who refuses to submit his grievances to arbitration. It is easy to see how the spirit of brotherly love will abound in the breast of the nation thus discriminated against, and

how by this method we could by one stroke put an end to war and at the same time check the spirit of commercialism, which is promoted by the free intercourse between trading nations which Judge Brewer proposes to limit or to altogether prevent.

One of the most gratifying tokens of the increasing interest of National Guard organizations in practical military methods appears in the growing number of such bodies that have established signal corps of their own. Signal corps with commissioned officers and enlisted men have been established in the National Guard of California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, the Territory of Oklahoma, and the District of Columbia. A detachment under a non-commissioned officer has also been organized in the Territory of Arizona. Brigadier General Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, in his annual report states that he has received frequent requests for signal corps detachments of the regular Service to serve in National Guard encampments, but that unfortunately such requests cannot be granted. He adds that the official visits of Capt. George C. Burnell and George S. Gibbs, both of the Signal Corps of the Army, to various State encampments of the National Guard proved most acceptable to those organizations, and that a professional paper read by Capt. Charles McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps, U.S.A., before the recent Inter-State Convention of the National Guard in the city of St. Paul was highly appreciated. General Greely also states that numerous applications have been received from officers of the guard by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, who has had pleasure in giving definite information not only regarding the character of duties imposed at various times upon the Signal Corps, but also as to the extent and kind of equipment necessary for efficient work in any particular direction, such as visual signaling by day, visual signaling by night, telephone exchange service, telegraphic work, etc.

Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Symons, C.E., U.S.A., detached for duty as a member of the advisory board of consulting engineers on the improvement of canals in the State of New York, is performing a work which lends emphasis to the suggestion published in these columns last week, that the supervision of construction work on the Panama Canal be turned over to the Engineer Corps of the Army. The extent and importance of the project on which Colonel Symons is engaged is not adequately understood by the general public. When completed the new canal system of the State of New York will embrace about 450 miles of waterway twelve feet deep, with locks forty-five feet wide and 310 feet long connecting the Hudson River near Albany and Troy with Lakes Erie, Ontario, and Champlain, and the work will have involved an estimated outlay of \$101,000,000. These canals will afford passage for barges across the State of New York, practically extending the navigation of the Great Lakes to the sea, thus establishing a system of water transport which experts regard as indispensable to the commercial prestige of the Atlantic States in the Northwest. The work on this vast project is going ahead with the precision of clock-work. Surveys are being completed, construction is being pushed wherever practicable, the inspection and superintendence are highly efficient and all contracts permissible under available appropriations have been awarded. There is no friction, no confusion, no interference in any branch of the enterprise—everything is moving along smoothly as things usually do when subject to the direction of an experienced engineer officer of the Army. That is the sort of control that will be needed in the construction of the Panama Canal, and that is what would be established if the Engineer Corps were placed in charge of a work for which it is so conspicuously qualified.

Capt. John H. Parker, 28th U.S. Inf., publishes in the Journal of the United States Infantry Association an article on "Machine Guns in Modern War," in which he contends that the machine gun is a legitimate part of Infantry equipment and as such will be taken to the firing line in future wars. He also holds that a machine gun service should be organized in each Infantry regiment and that the units thus established should be carefully trained in the use of such equipment. Captain Parker believes that the value of the machine gun was fully proved at Santiago during the Spanish war and still more recently in the campaign in Manchuria. Immediately after the experience at Santiago every European power began experiments with machine-gun service of some sort, and within three years nearly every great power had adopted a definite system, China and the United States alone having failed to do so. "The Infantry," Captain Parker continues, "is merely asking to be allowed to use the equipments on hand, to organize suitable units for practical experience in the care and use of these equipments. We of the Infantry are satisfied that such machine gun outfits will pay us for their transportation as purely Infantry equipment. We know that a machine gun is a delicate engine, whose piston vibrates from 400 times per minute up, under a pressure of thousands of pounds per square inch; but we also know this engine can be made to run, if properly handled, and can do us great service. We know it, because we have had them with us on the skirmish line and in the trenches in action when we needed them, and they never failed us

when manned and run by our own men, properly instructed and properly commanded by competent officers."

The difficulty of enlisting and retaining in the Army men capable of efficient work in the technical requirements of the Artillery service is forcibly pointed out by Brigadier General Mills, Chief of Artillery, in his current annual report. The need of specialists for such work, he says, is steadily increasing, but they cannot be had for the reason that no adequate pay is provided, the only provision at all being two dollars a month extra for those serving with batteries. Men who enlist and become specialists rarely re-enlist. The training they receive in the Artillery which makes specialists of them also qualifies them for well-paid positions in civil life, so that when their enlistments expire they generally quit the Army leaving their places to be filled with another lot of green men. Thus it appears that the Artillery, with its present pay schedule, is in large degree a sort of technical school conducted by the Government for the benefit of enlisted men and civilian manufacturers who need trained specialists in their plants. This arrangement may be philanthropic so far as it concerns the enlisted man and the civilian employer who subsequently engages him, but it is rough on the Artillery service and is entirely opposed to economy, efficiency and sound military policy. The efficiency of modern artillery involves the use of a highly organized system of electrical and mechanical appliances and a working force of carefully trained specialists. If the Government is unwilling to employ those specialists and keep them in the Service by giving a pay allowance approximating the earnings they can make in civilian occupation, the Artillery will be the sufferer.

Upon the return to Washington this week of Secretary of War Taft, the General Staff submitted to him the many recommendations it has made for Army legislation during the forthcoming session of Congress. These recommendations were submitted in the forms of bills and cover the many subjects which the Staff has considered since Congress adjourned last spring. Probably the most important proposed bill was that which provides for the reorganization of the Artillery Corps in accordance with the recommendations made several months ago by General Story, then Chief of Artillery. This matter of Artillery reorganization has been under consideration for several months and is regarded as the most important matter which will be submitted to Congress by the War Department during the coming session. The bill provides for an increase of approximately five thousand men and for a separation of the Coast and Field Artillery. Another bill of considerable importance recommended by the General Staff and submitted by the Secretary of War is one providing for the establishment of a national military reserve. As before stated, this bill was prepared by Capt. J. T. Dickman, of the Third Division of the General Staff, and has received most careful consideration from that division as well as from the General Staff as a body. Various changes in the proposed bill were made in full committee and as a consequence it was decided to make the bill provide for an indefinite number of reservists instead of having a limit of 50,000. It is probable that after these various measures have received the consideration of Secretary Taft, they will be made public.

Brig. Gen. T. J. Wint, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Missouri, in reviewing the proceedings in the case of Pvt. Louis B. Watson, Co. K, 18th Inf., found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline and absence without leave, and who was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances and to be confined at hard labor for one year, says: "The evidence shows that the accused, on the streets of Leavenworth, Kans., committed an assault upon Private Walsh 'by throwing a brick at him,' for which offense and disturbing the peace he was arrested, convicted and punished by the civil authorities, and it also appears that the same offense is the sole basis for the conviction in the case at bar, viz., under these charges the accused is convicted, first, for assault; second, for so conducting himself as to lead to his arrest and conviction for assault and disturbing the peace; and third, for absence without leave for the period covered by the civil sentence for said assault, etc. While the trial by the civil court is no bar to trial for the military offense involved and the accused was in fact guilty of the offenses as found, the fact remains that but one offense was committed and under the circumstances the sentence imposed appears to be unduly severe. The proceedings and findings are approved, but only so much of the sentence is approved as includes confinement at hard labor for three months, and forfeiture of ten dollars per month for the same period."

Major Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, U.S.A., retired, who was at Weimar, Germany, early in November, says: "Will no one rectify international postage? Nor be able to make it generously, royally courteous? Germany carries more to Austria, and England more to her scattered colonies, than either to America. Is it fair to carry fifteen grammes for five cents and then for one additional gramme exact ten cents; it seems truculently unjust. Every wedding announcement or invitation habitually calls for this extra gramme. Poor, silly young things, let us let them have it, graciously. England carries four ounces for one penny. Must we do less? Paris and Berlin by 'Pneumatique' deliver letters in five minutes. Can we do less?"

Among the many questions of military law none has occasioned more difficulty than the exact definition of office, title, grade and rank. As a general rule officers in the line have the same designation for their office, their rank and their grade. On the other hand, officers in the staff have one designation for their office and another for their rank. Their grade in their respective staff corps is designated by the same name as the title of their office, but their grade in relation to the line is designated by their rank. All these questions have been the subject of decisions by legal authorities on many occasions. The latest discussion of them before the courts is found in the brief presented to the Court of Claims in the case of Asst. Surg. M. M. Cloud, U.S.A., by his attorneys, the Messrs. King, of Washington. Dr. Cloud, after serving more than five years on the active list as an assistant surgeon, was retired by reason of disability incident to the Service. He claims that his rank after five years of service in the Medical Corps is captain, and that upon retirement the law gives him the higher rank to which his service of five years entitles him. The War Department refused to recognize him as entitled to the higher grade on retirement. He now sues in the Court of Claims for the pay of a captain in lieu of the pay of a first lieutenant as received by him. The brief cites the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of General Woods, decided many years ago, where they hold that this officer who was a colonel of Cavalry on the retired list had the rank, first of major general and then of brigadier general, and that this rank could be changed at the will of Congress. They cite also the opinion of the Attorney General for 1880, defining between rank, grade and title in connection with a contention made by the staff officers of the Navy, that they should be commissioned with line titles as well as staff titles. They insist that these decisions show that the question of rank is a matter of Congressional grant, and not of Executive commission or recognition. They distinguished this from appointment to an office which is a matter for the Executive alone. On this reasoning they draw the conclusion that while office is conferred by the President, rank rests upon the authority of Congress alone, and that this officer while holding the office of assistant surgeon under the appointment of the President, has such rank under that office as Congress declares, whether the Secretary of War has correctly construed the Act of Congress or not. He therefore claims the right to pay in the grade of captain.

Major Gen. John P. Story, retired, and Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mills, Chief of Artillery, left this week for an extended investigation of the fortifications extending from New York south along the Atlantic coast and on the Gulf of Mexico. These two officers constitute the working members of the committee of the Taft Board on Coast Defenses assigned to make recommendations pertaining to the needs of the country, adequately to protect its harbors. The other members of this committee will probably join Generals Story and Mills at Fort Monroe and will act with those officers in investigating the proposition of placing a powerful fortification on Cape Henry at the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. After leaving Hampton Roads, Generals Story and Mills will continue their trip of inspection southward. The various committees of the Taft Board will probably have their report ready for the Secretary in December, when it will be submitted by him to the President with a view to making proper recommendations to Congress during the forthcoming session. This question of the coast defenses of this country and of its insular possessions is one which the President and Secretary Taft regard as of the most pressing importance. That there will have to be radical changes made in the old Endicott plan is certain; and it is equally true that provision should immediately be made by Congress for the protection of the harbor of Manila. All of these matters have received the consideration of the Taft Board and will form the subject matter of its report.

Among the contents of the current number of the Journal of the United States Artillery is an interesting article by the late Lieut. Col. Alexander D. Schenck, Art. Corps, U.S.A., in which appears the following statement as to the relative loss of equipping and arming a regiment of each of the three arms of the Service: "It costs to equip and arm, etc., about \$75,000 for a regiment of 1,800 Infantrymen; \$280,000 for a regiment of Cavalry, and over \$700,000 for regiment of Field Artillery as herein indicated. A day's rations for the Infantry regiment weighs 7,200 pounds, while that for the Artillery regiment, together with the forage for the horses, will weigh 38,340 pounds,—and so it goes through all of the details, as to ammunition, horseshoes, saddlery, harness, carriages, and scores of others; each at times of vital importance, with a situation that requires at the head of each general class a staff officer to supervise, and be accountable for, and a non-commissioned staff sergeant to distribute, and look after the paper work—which alas, like the poor, the bureau chiefs in the War Department, from their comfortable chairs, compel the poor devils in the field in war—to 'always have with us.'"

Writing from Berlin, Germany, a correspondent says: "The undersigned, a German, and diligent reader of your paper, which often throws some mean and spiteful slurs upon Germany and its army, begs to correct you about a statement relating to the U.S. Army. You say in your issue of Oct. 28 that there are only two negro officers in the American Army, viz., Captain Young and Lieutenant

Davis. That cannot be so, because the official Army register of 1905 gives an officer named John E. Green in the 25th Infantry. According to the register he is appointed from the Army and has served in the 24th Infantry as an enlisted man. He must therefore be a negro. Am I not right?" We regret to find a German so much more sensitive to criticism than are the officers of our own Army. What our correspondent describes as "spiteful slurs" are simply comments upon the military deficiencies of the German army such as we are accustomed to apply to our own Service whenever occasion calls for it, and, which, as we are happy to say, are always taken in good part. As to the number of colored officers in our Army, there are now four, viz., Captain Young, Capt. J. R. Lynch, Paymaster and Lieutenants Davis, 10th Cav., and Green, 25th Inf.

The Secretary of the Navy has this week been hard at work on the estimates of the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907. Mr. Bonaparte is taking great care in going over these estimates with the various bureau chiefs of the Navy Department, and, while he is pruning them down to some extent, it is the general opinion among the bureau chiefs that he is inclined to be very liberal. The annual report of Secretary Bonaparte, which will contain some recommendations on naval engineering matters, is expected to be out for publication next week. The Secretary will probably recommend to Congress this session that the corps of civil engineers of the Navy be reorganized. The injustice which is being done this corps with regard to the rank of its officers, and their allowances, has been made apparent to the Secretary and will form the subject of a report by him to Congress. It is the desire of the Navy Department to give the officers in the corps of civil engineers higher rank and to place them on an equal footing in every respect with the other staff corps of the Navy. This matter has been repeatedly called to the attention of Congress, but there seems now more reason to believe that favorable action can be obtained this session than ever in the past.

Capt. Peter E. Traub, 13th U.S. Cav., instructor in Spanish at the Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College, believes that increased attention should be given to foreign languages by student officers at that institution, and that the present course of 100 lessons in Spanish should be supplemented with one of an equal number in French or German as the individual may elect. Captain Traub's views on this subject are contained in a report to the Commandant in which he recommends that a department of languages be authorized for the Staff College, and he also points out that if one instructor is to supervise the teaching of all three languages the various classes should be so arranged as not to interfere with one another. The classes in Spanish have proved highly successful, all but two officers having gained the required 75 per cent. or more in their examinations. Those results, it is believed, fully warrant an enlargement of the course so as to include French and German.

In spite of the valuable lessons necessarily learned by the Japanese naval authorities from their experiences during the late war, it seems that the rest of the world is not to benefit from this knowledge, but that, in keeping with their customary methods of official secrecy, these lessons will be carefully guarded from the knowledge of the outside world. It is likely that a large percentage of the new additions to their navy will be built at domestic yards, and the secrets of these yards have been most carefully kept in the past.

According to a recent report received from the battleship Kentucky, that ship holds the record for long distance wireless telegraphy in the Navy. The Kentucky while lying in Hampton Roads sent a communication by wireless to the station at Beaufort, S.C., a distance given as five hundred miles, the message having been understood and clear. This is the longest distance a successful wireless message has been sent from a station afloat.

The Army cableship Cyrus W. Field, which is in charge of Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, U.S.A., was at Washington, D.C., Nov. 16, and went to Fort Washington to take up and repair an electric cable running from Fort Washington across Piscataway creek to the United States Fish Commission station at Bryan's Point, where the Army has had a big searchlight, a part of the scheme for the defense of the capital city. The cable was laid about six months ago, but has been broken.

The War Department has been advised that 1st Lieut. Dexter Sturges, 13th Cav., has been tried by court-martial in the Philippines on charges of financial irregularity. The Department has not received the record and proceedings in this case and has no knowledge whether the trial has been completed or not. Lieutenant Sturges was in charge of the post exchange at Fort Santiago and it is stated that his alleged shortages amounted to about \$300.

The Army Ordnance Department opened bids this week for thirty-six automatic machine guns, caliber .30. Only one bid was received, which was from the Vickers Sons & Maxim Company, who offered to supply the guns at the rate of \$1,536 each. This offer will be accepted and the guns will be manufactured at the works of the Colt Automatic Company, Hartford, Conn.

CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

The saying of the Chinese sage that "without knowing the force of words it is impossible to know men," is illustrated by the confusion in the public mind concerning conditions in Russia, due in part to the loose application to those conditions, in newspaper writing and in private conversation, of the word "revolution." The Century Dictionary defines a revolution to be a radical change in social or governmental conditions, the overthrow of an established political system, generally accompanied by far-reaching social changes. The illustrations given are the American Revolution, the English Revolution of 1688, which substituted the rule of William of Orange for that of James II., and the series of movements bringing about the overthrow of the old absolute monarchy in France, the establishment of the republic and the abolition of many abuses. The French Revolution extended from May, 1789, when the States General assembled, to the founding of the consulate in 1799, or even later. The establishment of American independence and the union of the States was the fruit of a revolution; the attempt to destroy that union, which resulted in a war vastly greater in its dimensions than the Revolution, is officially known as a rebellion and will be so recorded in history.

An insurrection, the dictionary tells us, "goes beyond sedition, in that it is an actual rising against the government in discontent, in resistance to law; or the like. Rebellion goes beyond insurrection in aim, being an attempt actually to overthrow the government, while an insurrection seeks some change of minor importance. A rebellion is generally on larger scale an insurrection. A revolt has generally the same aim as a rebellion, but on a smaller scale. A mutiny is organized resistance to law in an army or navy, or sometimes a similar act by an individual. The success of a rebellion may often dignify it with the name of a revolution. A riot is generally a blind and unguided outburst of fury, with violence to property and often to persons."

This may appear to be primary instruction, but it seems to be necessary to a clear understanding in this case. We can find no evidence that there has been even a serious threat of revolution, using the words in its proper sense, in Russia thus far; though of course in view of the disturbing conditions in that country almost anything may be looked for. Sympathizers in this country with Russian discontent were sure that the war with Japan would precipitate a revolution; that the army would mutiny because of their hardships in the field, etc., but at no time is a nation less likely to rise in revolt than when an enemy is knocking at the gates, and never are soldiers more content than when they are engaged in the field against such an enemy. The revolution in France during the war with Germany was forced upon France by the defeat at Sedan and the surrender of the Emperor, leaving the country without a head.

There have been mutinies in the Russian navy, but these were merely symptoms of discontent with the harsh conditions of Russian naval life and the attempt of the revolutionists to turn these mutinies to their purposes was a failure. There have been riots at Baku and elsewhere, but they do not appear to have been anything more than the expression of local animosities and have been confined to the destruction of property and the murdering of the Jews, who are for some cause especially obnoxious to Muscovite sentiment. These riots have been what the dictionary describes to be "a blind and unguided outburst of fury, with violence to property and often to persons." The Russian Poles have threatened insurrection, but they are apparently constrained by the fear that revolt may precipitate them upon a worse fate, through the interference of Germany, who has her own Poles to deal with, as has also Austria. The strikes in Russia have seemed to be formidable, but there is not much endurance in empty stomachs, and the apostles of disorder do not appear to have accomplished anything thus far with this weapon beyond influencing the movement of the Czar in the direction of reform.

The discontent of the well-disposed people in Russia is directed not so much against the Czar as against the bureaucracy, of which the Czar is the victim no less than his people. There are decided symptoms of a revolution, so far as the overthrow of the bureaucrats is concerned, and with them the grand dukes, not in the line of succession, who for their own selfish purposes have made common cause with the bureaucracy. Indeed, it is the opinion of those well informed in Russian matters that the assassinations, and the attempts at assassination, directed against the royal family have originated within the court circle and not among the people.

There is no evidence, so far as we can see, that the Russian nation seeks to dethrone the Czar who is the representative of a form of government which was not forced upon them, but was with them a matter of deliberate choice resulting from conditions which have not essentially altered since the time of Rurik. The weakness of the present Czar may prove fatal to him and his Imperial house, but humanity shrinks from the contemplation of what will follow the attempt to make an essential change in the constitution of the Russian Empire. Any government is better than no government and autocracy is to be preferred to anarchy. National discontent is always directed against the ruler, or the ruling class, and this gives opportunity for the breeders of discontent who have nothing better to offer for that which they seek to destroy. It should be remembered that Russia is viewed from all sides through a prejudiced medium, and those who derive their ideas concerning that country and its present conditions from current newspaper discussions are in danger of being misled to false conclusions.

REPORT OF CHIEF OF STAFF, U.S.A.

Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., in his annual report declares in plain terms that the Army is under-offered for the duties required of it in time of peace and that in time of war it would be in a decidedly crippled condition for that reason. As a modest measure of relief he suggests that Congress be requested to authorize promotions and appointments to fill vacancies due to the forty-two officers below the rank of general serving on the General Staff, sixty-five detailed to the Military Academy, thirty-four for recruiting service and two detailed to the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department.

There are twenty-one officers on detached service with the Philippine Scouts, eighteen with the Philippine government, three with the Porto Rican Regiment and nine with the Panama Canal Commission, all of whom are performing duties prescribed by law and whose services will be lost to the Army for many years to come. General Chaffee does not include these in his recommendation as to filling places by applying the law of the detail system to them, but it is his opinion that the efficiency of the troops would be improved if those details could be filled as is done in the case of officers detailed to the various staff departments. Officers much above sixty years of age, officers who have been many years separated from the Army, and officers of colonel and general rank are not suitable for recruiting service for obvious reasons. Some others are indisposed to serve unless assigned to station or section of the country they wish, which is not always possible. There were twenty retired officers doing recruiting duty on June 30; on Nov. 1, 1905, there were twenty-eight, which seems to be near the maximum of utilization under present conditions of availability.

General Chaffee maintains that the experience of the last year has abundantly demonstrated the value of the General Staff, and as his present report will be his last as Chief of Staff he discusses at some length the work it has accomplished. He explains that for administrative purposes the General Staff has been organized into three divisions. The first division is charged more particularly with administrative matters; the second division, with matters pertaining to information; the third division has charge of military education and matters of a more or less technical nature, and its entire personnel is also a part of the War College. This statement is supplemented with a general statement of the work performed by each division during the year.

It is pointed out that since the publication of General Orders which authorized discharge, for the convenience of the Government, of men belonging to organizations selected for service in the Philippines who have less than two years and three months to serve (non-commissioned officers excepted), and their immediate re-enlistment, if the men so desire, with transfer to other commands in the United States as an alternative, regiments have departed prepared for service in the islands for the allotted time, two years, and return to the United States without material reduction in numbers due to discharge for expiration of service. The result is that the efficiency of organizations for service in the islands, so far as constancy of numbers during the tour affects the question, has been decidedly improved under the operations of the General Orders referred to. The length of the tour of service, two years, says General Chaffee, can not be advantageously extended with men enlisting for but three years.

It is General Chaffee's opinion that the present system of professional education excels all past effort in the subject. Its chief merit and change is progression and broadening of the curriculum. Officers are no longer required to go over and over the same subject for years. On the contrary, they have only to prove their proficiency in a subject to entitle them to a certificate of qualification which will excuse them from repetition in any garrison or Service school, and as these certificates are accumulated year by year they become the best possible evidence of an officer's mental proficiency. From West Point, through garrison and Service schools and the staff college at Fort Leavenworth with credit, requires and is evidence of mental effort of a high professional order, and the Secretary of War may be certain that all such are able, conscientious, and efficient officers, prepared for the responsible duties of captains and majors with excellent prospect for success.

With regard to the discipline of the Army, it is pointed out that while the figures as to trials by courts-martial indicate, to the inexperienced, much court-martialing, which is true enough, it should be understood that arbitrary punishment, at one time the rule—that is where a company officer himself disciplined his men with extra fatigue in various ways for minor offenses, such as absence from roll calls, careless habits, inattention at drills, etc.—is now seldom resorted to in the Service, and in lieu of such practice the custom is to send all these cases before the summary court officer who applies the remedy specified by the President's order for correction of faults like those mentioned, and others similar and of a graver sort. The record is that in the Army of more than 60,000 men 59,439 errors, faults, or offenses were observed during the year and taken notice of officially. That there were no more is evidence to the experienced man of the generally good conduct of the great majority of our soldiers.

Noting that desertions from the Army during the year numbered 6,533, General Chaffee estimates that the desertions involved an average loss to the Government of \$60 per man, making a total of \$397,980, and adds: "Some suitable legislation affecting the political rights of deserters, and an aroused public opinion that desertion from the military service of the nation is repugnant in the minds of all good citizens, constitute the practical method and the only effectual means, in my opinion, for the material abatement of the crime referred to."

As the result of a very careful consideration by the General Staff in the interests of the Service, with a view to determining the actual situation and requirements of the Artillery arm, it is proposed to submit a report and the draft of a bill to increase the Coast Artillery by a few thousand men (about five, and the necessary officers), and the Field Artillery also, by a few batteries; to provide for the permanent separation of the Field Artillery from the Coast Artillery, and to constitute the former a separate corps and give it regimental organization. The proposed measure alone will not afford complete relief, but provides what may be regarded as the minimum for efficiency at this time, and is believed to be the least that should be granted. It is needless to remark as information, it being a self-evident fact, that the annual unfolding of the coast-defense scheme of the country, inaugurated seventeen years ago, requires from time to time, as progress is made in the construction of emplacements and armament, additional personnel for the

care of guns and materiel and the instruction of men in their use.

Speaking of the report of the Chief of Ordnance, which we publish in another column, General Chaffee says: "All arms of the Service are interested in ordnance material, and the report of the Chief of Ordnance contains so much information, briefly stated under appropriate subheads, that would interest officers of the line if available to them, it is recommended that a pamphlet copy of the report be furnished to each troop, company, and battery commander."

General Chaffee concurs in the recommendation of the Paymaster General for an increase of commutation of quarters for officers, not on duty with troops, at places where quarters are not owned by the United States.

With reference to the detail system as applied to the supply departments, General Chaffee remarks: "As this is the last opportunity that I shall have to remark upon this subject, and though still holding to the view that it is yet too soon to modify the law establishing the detail system, I may say that it is possible it will appear, upon thorough test, advantageous to the supply departments to re-establish permanently fifty per cent. of officers in the grade of major, with subsequent promotion to colonel in the corps or department; captain's rank to be the field of preparation for detail, and the remaining fifty per cent. of field-officer rank to be held available for the infusion of a combination of past experience in the department and subsequent line service with troops, which should insure greater vigor in field-officer grades as a whole than may be expected if all are permanent."

On the subject of the canteen General Chaffee makes the following comment: "In February, 1899, the Department prohibited the sale of strong alcoholic liquors at posts, but authorized the sale of beer and light wines, under proper regulations. The Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, discontinued the sale of beer and light wines. The lowest ratio of alcoholism was for the year 1898, when beer and light wines were sold under regulations established by post authority. It is apparent, however, that the war with Spain had much to do with the low ratios shown for 1898, 1899, and 1900, as during those years the Army was in the field, and while fewer canteens were in operation than in 1897, it is obvious that conditions afforded little opportunity for indulgence of any kind. Without expressing an opinion on this subject, pro or con, the Chief of Staff states it as his experience upon the plains, and as the experience of others of the old officers of the Army, that upon starting from camp, canteens filled with water, if the men are cautioned that the march is to be a long one, without probability of finding water en route or with the location of water unknown, an immediate thirst is set up and the canteens will be emptied a great deal sooner than would be the case if the men were not informed of the prospect confronting them. Prohibition creates in soldiers a wish for drink, rather than banishes it."

OUTDOOR PASTIMES OF GREAT MEN.

Among civilized races there is a sane, natural interest in the diversions of their rulers. The subjects of the lamented Queen Victoria took the keenest delight in the chronicles of her summer outings in the Scotch highlands. We all find much to interest us in ex-President Cleveland's exploits as a fisherman. Nothing in the official life of the late King Victor Emmanuel was more pleasing to the Italian people than the stories of his prowess as a huntsman in mountain and plain, and the same is true of the Austrians with regard to the venerable Franz-Joseph. The German Emperor is a sportsman of varied, not to say capricious tastes, whose achievements as gunner and yachtsman are matters of boisterous pride to the populace of his empire. In all ages and in all lands the people have shown this inherent interest in the recreations and prowess of their leaders. With many races the physical might and daring of the chief have been recognized as the highest proof of his title to headship. In more civilized nations the same qualities have been accepted as tokens of the bond of common brotherhood between rulers and their people. The supine, the indolent, the timid chief has rarely been a popular or successful one. The people, perhaps without fully realizing it, love a leader who possesses in some degree the spirit of adventure, who carries with him into official life the plain human love of nature in her simpler aspects and who, in his hours of relaxation, seeks communion with those visible forms through which she speaks her various language.

For those, therefore, whose sympathies are in tune with those of the busy man of affairs to whom the call of the wilderness is more than an appeal, there is a wealth of charm in a current volume by Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, "Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter" (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, \$3). This volume, a beautiful octavo of 369 pages, with photogravure portrait of the author and forty-eight other illustrations, consists of eleven articles, some written as long ago as 1893, but it also includes several concerning the President's great hunting trip in the West and Southwest in the spring of the present year. The work is dedicated, in a breezy, unaffected prelude, to John Burroughs, whom the author affectionately addresses as "Dear Oom John," and pictures as "a lover of nature who has trained himself to keen observation, who describes accurately what is thus observed and who, finally, possesses the additional gift of writing with charm and interest"—as contrasted with "the sham nature-writers, the yellow journalists of the woods." It is difficult, in fact impossible definitely to classify this remarkable work. It is not autobiography except in a fragmentary way; nor is it merely a book of travel and adventure, nor a record of sports nor a study of wild animal life. In some sense it is all of these and more besides, for in addition to its picturesque account of strenuous days in the haunts of big game in mountain and prairie it presents an exceptionally comprehensive bibliography of the best literature of big game shooting the world over. The President is at home in the wilderness; he is a naturalist as well as a sportsman, and he writes with the spirit and enthusiasm of one whose love of nature was born in him. He has hunted cougar, bear, wolf, mountain sheep, white-tail deer, blacktail and wapiti, and his descriptions of sport with all those and other species are so full of the atmosphere and animation of the hunt that every sportsman who reads them will long to be off to the hunting grounds. The President is a "square" hunter. He believes in giving the game a chance. During his hunt in Colorado no deer were killed—predatory animals alone were sought, save such of other species as were needed for food. It was a hunt primarily for sport and only incidentally for slaughter.

From this volume one derives a larger sense of the many-sided character of the man who wrote it. The author gets close to nature and interprets her varying aspects with unflinching clearness and sympathy. He knows the denizens of forest and stream, the wilderness trail is

an open path to him and he deals with the small things of animal life with the painstaking zeal of the student and enthusiast. He knows that "where the wapiti lives the spotted trout swarm in the brooks, and the woodgrouse fly upward to perch among the tree-tops as the hunter passes them. When hunting him there is always sweet cold water to be drunk at night, and beds of aromatic fir boughs on which to sleep, with the blankets drawn over one to keep out the touch of the frost." He observes, too, that "with all wild animals it is a noticeable fact that a course of contact with man extending over many generations of animal life causes a species so to adapt itself to its new surroundings that it can hold its own far better than formerly."

In the rugged sports in which he has engaged and which he has described with such graphic force the President finds a utilitarian value of national consequence. "In a free government," he remarks, "the average citizen should be able to do his duty in war as well as in peace; otherwise he falls short. Cavalrymen and Infantrymen, who do not need special technical knowledge, are easily developed out of men who are already soldiers in the rough, that is, who, in addition to the essential qualities of manliness and character, the qualities of resolution, daring and intelligence, which go to make up the 'fighting edge,' also possess physical hardihood; who can live in the open, walk long distances, ride, shoot, and endure fatigue, hardship and exposure. But if these traits must be painfully acquired, then it takes a long time indeed before a man can be turned into a good soldier. Now, there is a little tendency to develop these traits in our highly complex, rather over-civilized, modern industrial life, and therefore the sports which produce them serve a useful purpose. Hence, when able to afford a horse, or to practice on a rifle range, one can feel that the enjoyment is warranted by what may be called considerations of national ethics."

From any source whatever the volume under review would have been welcomed as an important addition to the literature of American zoology and sportsmanship. Coming from Theodore Roosevelt, it will be recognized as something in addition to that, for it is in fact a wholesome manifestation of the resolute, self-reliant, unaffected American character of the living generation, of which he is the best type and exemplar.

WOMEN ON ARMY TRANSPORTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Oct. 21 you printed a letter which put forth the trials and tribulations of Army women, incident to trans-Pacific travel on Army transports. In your issue of Nov. 4 "Another Army Wife" writes that it is out of place for Army women to complain of that which is extended to them through courtesy, and which they would suffer for the lack of.

We have all heard frequently that women and children are permitted to travel in Army transports simply by courtesy, but it might quite as well be said that officers of the Army are permitted to marry and have families by courtesy of the Government. Marriage and the family are the foundation and bulwarks of society and morality. If this is true in a broad sense of the world at large, is it not specifically true of our Army? Ask any veteran of the days of frontier life what would have become of the "morale" of the Army if it had not been for the chastening influences of the women who endured all things for the sake of home and family. To-day this is true in even a deeper sense as regards the Philippine service. If the unit is the better for any established order, does not the aggregate benefit in proportion, from the same cause? The refining and moralizing influences of home which touch the individual lives of men in our Army must of necessity keep up the standard of the Army at large. If officers as individuals are better men because of family life, then the Army is by just that much better fitted to serve its country and its Government.

Having made this point, it is but a step to show that the Government fulfils a very obvious duty to society and to its own institutions by making it possible for Army officers to sustain any degree of family life in these days of colonial possession. About one-half of an officer's life must henceforth be spent in foreign service, and it would mean one-half of a life service in the Army passed without the elevating and restraining influences of the home, if families were obliged to remain behind. As your correspondent in the November issue states, few families of officers would journey to the Philippines if they had to travel on liners.

It would indeed be a foolish woman who would expect to find on an Army transport the luxurious comfort of an ocean liner. But it is a far cry from such a mode of travel to the actual condition of things on the Army transports. It is not only women and children who suffer, but officers and men as well. It certainly seems strange that the Army of so rich and prosperous a nation should be herded like sheep during the long weeks of Pacific Ocean travel. Let the transports be large enough to carry with some degree of comfort, decency, and above all safety, the regiments, casualties and families which once a month are transported to or from the Islands; or let there be more transports in transit as there were at first.

All who have had experience know how crowded the transports are, and what a menace it is to life. In case of accident the outcome would be horrible. The Government takes great chances in this respect. Up to the present few accidents have occurred, except among the inter-island boats, but the day will inevitably come when some transport between here and Manila will perish, with not even a chance of rescue for more than one-fifth of the lives on board. That will be a day of reckoning.

As for the women and children, let us grant that they travel on transports by courtesy. They are not justified in making complaints if they are crowded to give room to officers and men who, of course, have the first right. Unfortunately, as I know from personal observation, families of officers are made miserably uncomfortable—in some cases put between decks on boats which carry a large number of civilians, many of whom are not Government employees, and a goodly number anything but respectable citizens. Only recently the gambling and counterfeiting scandal among the civilians on the Sherman further illustrates this fact. This is the crying evil. Bad enough it is to crowd the transports as they are crowded, but far worse is it to fill up these boats with questionable civilian characters, who get their transportation through some political pull. I was told recently by someone in the Quartermaster's Department that this evil must continue because the very existence of the Army transports depends on the will of Congress, and that therefore favors must be granted and concessions made or the transport system will be abolished. If this is really true then I think all right-minded Army women will agree with me in thinking that it would be better to let the transports be abolished than retain them at such a price.

P. Q. STILL ANOTHER ARMY WIFE.

The new battleship Virginia was tried over the Rockland, Me., course on November 21, making a series of twelve runs to standardize her screws. She was run at various speeds to enable the Naval Trial Board, of which Capt. J. H. Dayton, U.S.N., is president, to arrive at a speed curve and ascertain the number of revolutions required to maintain to make her contract speed of nineteen knots on her four hour run in the open sea, ordered for Nov. 23. The highest speed developed by the Virginia on Nov. 21 was 19.734, which she made on 130 revolutions, while her minimum speed was 15.84 knots. This record is the highest speed ever reached by a United States battleship. It is thirty-one hundredths knot faster than the record made by the Rhode Island. On Nov. 23 the vessel was given another official trial of four hours in the open sea against a fairly strong wind with a smooth sea, and made 19.01 knots, which slightly exceeded the record made on Nov. 21. On the run of Nov. 23 her propeller made an average of 129.57 revolutions. The engine worked smoothly and an average of 23,600 horsepower was kept up during the run. At the end of the run the battleship was put through the usual maneuvers to test her steering qualities, and these proved satisfactory. The Virginia then proceeded to Boston Light, where a tug took off the Trial Board and the ship's course was set for Cape Henry, en route to the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, where she was built, to be finished. She will go into commission early next year under the command of Capt. Seaton Schroeder. The Virginia is a vessel of 14,948 tons normal displacement, and has a length between perpendiculars of 435 feet, and a breadth of 76 feet 2 1/2 inches. Her contract speed is 19 knots.

Rear Admiral George A. Converse, Chief of the important Bureau of Navigation, does not reach the age of retirement for nearly six months, or on May 13, 1906, but already the tongues of the gossips are wagging on the subject of the choice of his successor. Those whose names are most prominently mentioned in this connection are Capt. William S. Cowles, Richard Wainwright and William J. Barnette. The choice of the President is said to incline toward Captain Wainwright, though how this can be known we cannot understand. The relation between Captain Cowles and Mr. Roosevelt is an embarrassment in this case. If appointed, Captain Cowles would have two years and three months to serve before he reaches the retiring age, Aug. 1, 1908, and Captain Barnette three months less than three years. Captain Wainwright would still have nineteen months on the active list after he had completed his four years' tour of duty, as he does not retire until Dec. 17, 1911. We are told that Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson would be appointed, but for the fact that he is not willing to relinquish his present fine command as commander of the fourth division of the North Atlantic Fleet. Captain Barnette has just finished his cruise and is available for other duty. He has a fine record as an officer of the General Board and is better informed than almost any other man in the Navy concerning the plans of the late lamented Admiral Taylor.

The Bureau of Navigation has made public a report received from Chaplain Bellows of the flagship Minneapolis, regarding the reception given a party of enlisted men from that vessel by the Pope. They numbered forty-six in all and were gone from the ship four days, going from Naples to Rome and thence to Genoa. Reduced rates were allowed the party by the railroads and hotels. "At Rome," says Chaplain Bellows, "we were presented at the Vatican Oct. 26, and had an audience of considerable length with the Pope. The latter received us very cordially, in the Consistory Hall, or Hall of the Cardinals, and after an address of welcome, presented each man with a small silver medal, bearing his own effigy, and finally dismissed us with his blessing. This reception was much appreciated by our men, especially by those among them who were Roman Catholics. I cannot commend too highly the deportment of each and all, upon this occasion, as throughout our entire absence from the ship. Every man conducted himself in such a manner as to bestow honor upon the country whose naval uniform he wore, upon himself, and upon myself, who was justly proud of each and all of them." The report was endorsed as follows by Rear Admiral Chester: "The excellent conduct of the crew of the Minneapolis on this and every occasion when visiting different ports of Europe during the past cruise has deserved the highest commendation."

Act. Asst. Surg. H. W. Judd, in a report on the sanitary conditions at the Naval Proving Ground at Indian Head, Md., says: "The cleaning of land and the filling of low swampy places was continued during the past year, and as a result many unhealthy conditions have been eliminated. The comparative freedom from disease of the employees and residents is due to the removal of the breeding places of mosquitoes and to the purity of the water with which the station is supplied. Two new residences for officers are nearing completion. These are well located and their sewerage system is complete. The general health of the personnel has been very good. But few admissions to the sick list have occurred. No accidents of particular importance are reported. During the month of October four cases of diphtheria developed in the family of the chief chemist. The house was quarantined and in the end thoroughly fumigated. No further cases developed. One case of smallpox occurred in a house just outside the limits of the reservation. The house was quarantined for the usual length of time and then fumigated. No other cases developed. Immediately upon the discovery of this case of smallpox all the residents and employees of the station were vaccinated."

The extracts we publish this week from the report of Col. John VanR. Hoff, U.S.A., on his medical and surgical observations in Manchuria during the recent war are an exceedingly valuable contribution to the military history of that war. Colonel Hoff is one of the ablest and most experienced of our medical officers and his statements will be received the world over as authoritative. It appears that in eighteen months the Russians had 667 officers killed and 3,779 wounded and 18,800 men killed and 117,707 wounded. Of the wounded 201 officers and 3,340 men died of their wounds, a total of 23,008 killed and 121,486 wounded. There were 39,729 missing. A theoretical calculation as to the number of the missing who were left dead on the field of battle results in the following calculation: Thirty-seven thousand six hundred and forty-two killed, 121,486 wounded and 25,095 missing, a total of 184,233. According to Major Seaman, in the Re-

view of Reviews, the Japanese lost from Feb. 4, 1904, to May, 1905, a total of 189,419; killed or died of wounds, 52,946; wounded, 136,473. Colonel Hoff states that the Russians transported over their single track road of more than five thousand miles eleven hundred thousand men. "In comparison with this," he says, "the logistics of all previous undertakings pale into insignificance."

The Navy General Board has given much attention this week to the report of Rear Admiral Evans, commanding the North Atlantic Fleet, in which he outlines his program for the winter maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea. His plans, it is said, will be approved, save in certain minor particulars. As now understood, it is intended that the first squadron flotilla shall rendezvous at Hampton Roads early in January, and proceed to the Caribbean Sea, where the drills will take place. If his health permits, Admiral Dewey will go South during the exercises, making the cruise probably on the Mayflower. The annual record target practice will be held in March. Charleston, S.C., will be the headquarters for the Coast Squadron this winter, making cruises along the coast for the purpose of familiarizing the officers with the waters of important ports.

The new King of Norway, late Prince of Denmark, is described as a bright young man thirty-three years of age, with no pronounced habits or ambitions. He is the happy husband of the favorite daughter of King Edward, of England, to whom he owes his throne. He is fond of outdoor life and especially yachting. He is a sailor by education and takes a great interest in everything afloat, from a submarine to a battleship. He entered the Danish navy as an apprentice and had his full share of the rough and tumble of life aboard ship, the "odd jobs" falling to him as the junior of his mess. As a direct consequence, as a friend of his tells us in the Independent, "Prince Charles is now a liberal-minded chap with whom the Norsemen are bound to get along. He is the incarnation of a 'sea prince,' as the Norsemen themselves are an incarnation of the sea. He can talk their tongue, he knows the annals of their history, he understands their traditions, their prejudices, their ambitions."

William B. Johnson who, after acknowledging that he was a deserter from the Navy, was recently allowed to go free after having enjoyed a night's lodging in the police station at Orange, N.J., is regarded by the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department as a sort of professional deserter. It appears that he originally deserted from the Des Moines, on the rolls of which ship he was carried as Byron Johnson. Later he was returned to the Service after surrendering at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He was sent to the Galveston and deserted from that ship. It is surprising to the naval authorities that the Orange police allowed Johnson to go when he proclaimed himself a deserter. It would have been easy enough to send word to the navy yard at Brooklyn and some one would have come after Johnson. Besides, there is a reward for the arrest of deserters, and this might easily have been earned by the police of Orange.

It has not by any means been definitely decided who shall succeed General Bates as Chief of Staff when he retires in the summer. As announced last week in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin will be made lieutenant general, but not Chief of Staff when General Bates goes on the retired list. The Secretary of War has assured us that it has not been definitely decided that Major General MacArthur will be made Chief of Staff after the retirement of General Bates. The name of General MacArthur is under consideration and the names of other general officers, among whom is Gen. J. Franklin Bell, are also being considered. Rumor has it, however, that General MacArthur is most likely to succeed General Bates as Chief of Staff, that Major Gen. John C. Weston will come to Washington as Assistant Chief of Staff and that Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry will be president of the War College. It must be remembered, however, that this is largely speculation and that nothing definite has as yet been determined.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram from the commanding general, Department of California, that the transport Buford arrived at San Francisco from Manila on Nov. 22 with the 14th Cavalry (671 enlisted men) and the following military passengers: Lieutenant Colonel Garrard, Majors Hardie and O'Connor, Chaplain Joyce, Captains Carter, Gray, Howard, Walker, Adams, Smedberg, Crosby, Smith, Drake and Pope; Lieutenants Dudley, Hayne, Schultz, Lippincott, Thomas, Corbusier, McKenney, Rucker, Ellis, Keyes, Read, R. E. Fisher, A. G. Fisher, Hume, Weyrauch, Zane, Davis, Richardson, Veterinarian Peter, 14th Cav.; Lieutenant Colonel Wood, 11th Inf.; Captains Smith, Corps of Engineers; McKinley, 11th Cav.; Weeks, 5th; Powers, 16th; Hirsch, 20th Inf.; Lieutenant Russell, 15th Cav.; 34 discharged soldiers, 25 short termed, 8 sick, 7 general prisoners, 6 hospital corps, 8 changing station.

The Secretary of the Navy will probably ask Congress this session to increase the enlisted strength of the Navy by about 2,000 men. The present authorized enlisted strength of the Navy is 34,000 and the Navy Department decides it is allowed to have 2,500 apprentices under training. According to the latest reports received by the Bureau of Navigation there are at present about 31,000 enlisted men in the Service. Because of the great restrictions placed on the enlistment of men for the Navy the maximum allowed by law is seldom reached. No man who is not an American citizen, with the exception of men enlisted as messmen, are being enlisted. Great care is also being taken to see that the men enlisted are intelligent and physically fit.

While the North Atlantic Fleet was practising evolutions, as the story goes, during a movement of the fleet a signal came from the flagship to the Kearsarge asking who was on the bridge. The reply was that it was an ensign. "Put the ensign under suspension," was next signaled. To this reply was sent that the captain was also on the bridge. "Put the captain under suspension," was the next order. That excellent officer, Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers, was fortunately able to make it clear that the fleet commander was mistaken in supposing that his vessel, the Kearsarge, was not in her proper position and such was the celerity with which matters were right-

ed that he and his ensign were restored to duty in less than twenty minutes from the time the first signal was hoisted.

The New York Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War held its annual banquet Nov. 20 at the Hotel Astor. About sixty members of the commandery with their guests attended. Col. N. B. Thurston was the toastmaster. At the table sat also Gen. J. W. Clous, U.S.A., retired, president of the New York Commandery; Gen. Eugene Griffin, who responded to the toast of "Porto Rico"; Major George F. Shields, who told of his experiences in the Philippines; Capt. Whitman, who gave reminiscences of Cuba; and Comdr. Ira Harris, who reminded the grizzled veterans of the Navy's part in the war.

The Secretary of War will designate for examination one of the many candidates who have signified their desire to be appointed as chaplain in the Army, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent retirement of Chaplain Joseph A. Potter, 7th Inf. The War Department has not yet been officially informed that it is the intention of Chaplain Shipman, of West Point, to resign, though unofficially it is understood that such is his intention and already numerous applications have been received from ministers throughout the country for appointment to fill the vacancy. Under the law the chaplain stationed at West Point is detailed for a period of four years from civil life.

The War Department has not yet sent to the President the record of the court-martial in the case of Capt. Alga P. Berry, 29th Inf., who was formerly detailed in the Quartermaster's Department. Captain Berry was found guilty on several serious charges, one of them being drunkenness on duty, and was sentenced to be dismissed from the Service. The Secretary of War will not recommend that clemency be given him. The War Department is informed of the trial at the headquarters of the Department of the East of 2d Lieut. Arthur J. Lynch, 15th Cav., on the charge of duplication of his pay account.

The French Ambassador, this week, presented to Lieutenant General Chaffee and the officers who accompanied him on his recent visit to France to attend the maneuvers of the French army the ribbons and decorations to accompany the ranks in the Legion of Honor bestowed upon them while in France by the French President. Lieutenant Chaffee was made a Grand Commander. These decorations and ribbons have, in accordance with the law, been deposited by the officers in the State Department awaiting any action which Congress may take in the premises.

At the request of a retired officer of the Army, the General Staff this week gave an interpretation of Army Regulations, Par. 387. The question was whether when an officer wears his sword he is considered as under arms; also whether an officer should uncover indoors on official or social occasions under arms. The decision is that an officer is considered as under arms when wearing his saber. It also decided that no regulations cover the question of when and where an officer uncovers indoors when under arms, this being regulated by well recognized customs of the Service.

A recent amendment of Army Regulation 1372 has operated to stop the extra pay to certain gunners who have not requalified within three years. The attention of the General Staff was called to this matter by the Chief of Artillery, who recommended that authority be given for special examination to give opportunity for such men to requalify. Also that provision be made for the examination of enlisted men of the Artillery who are not assigned to companies or batteries. The recommendations of the Chief of Artillery were concurred in and an order drafted to carry the recommendations into effect.

The First Division of the General Staff of the Army has made an adverse recommendation on a request received by the War Department for authorization to wear the badge of the Society of Foreign Wars. The adverse recommendation of the First Division, which was approved by the Chief of Staff, was in accordance with the established policy of the General Staff on account of the great multiplicity of badges already authorized.

The Army Ordnance Department this week awarded contracts for the manufacture of the new Army intrenching tool. Contract was awarded to the Wyoming Shovel Works, of Wyoming, Pa., for the manufacture of 16,800 shovels as a part of the intrenching tool and a contract for the manufacture of 3,000 hand axes was awarded to the Fox Brothers & Company, manufacturing company of New York city.

Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee left Washington on Nov. 23 with Mrs. Chaffee for Kansas City, where they will remain for several days and then proceed to Los Angeles, Cal. Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee are looking around for a place to settle permanently after the retirement of General Chaffee, which will occur about Feb. 1. It is understood that Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee will locate some place in California.

The War Department has been informed that when Asst. Surg. Charles N. Barney was recently examined for promotion in the Philippines he was found to have incipient tuberculosis. He has been ordered to the United States by a liner and will go to Fort Bayard for treatment.

Pvt. William R. McClosky, of the detachment of Cavalry, U.S.A., stationed at the U.S. Military Academy, committed suicide on Nov. 23 by drinking carbolic acid. McClosky enlisted in Chicago and arrived at West Point about a month ago. He had been absent from the post without leave for several days.

The 19th Battery, Field Artillery (two officers and ninety-five enlisted men), arrived at Fort Douglas, Utah, for station on Nov. 18.

FORT LEAVENWORTH VISITED.

Describing the visit of Hon. Chester I. Long, Senator from Kansas, to the post of Fort Leavenworth, the Leavenworth Times of Nov. 21 says: "The visit of Senator Long to Fort Leavenworth is one that he will ever remember. The people of Leavenworth are under a deep feeling of gratitude to Col. Charles B. Hall, post commander, and the officers and soldiers of the old, historic garrison. Everything possible was carefully arranged for the entertainment of Senator Long and his party. The spectators were agreeably surprised at the magnificent showing made by the 18th Infantry and in fact all of the five branches of the Service. The soldiers, both mounted and foot, marched superbly, with the cold drizzling rain striking them in the face. All who witnessed the parade passing the reviewing point were highly pleased with it and proud of the American soldiers of the Regular Army."

"The fine condition of these troops is largely due to the efforts of Colonel Hall and the members of his staff and they came in for many compliments. Senator Long stated that while abroad he witnessed reviews of Japanese soldiers and of American commands in the Philippines, but saw nothing that impressed him so favorably as the brigade at Fort Leavenworth. He stated that he was never fully impressed with the importance and magnitude of Fort Leavenworth as an Army center until yesterday."

"Captain Fournier, French military attaché, took occasion to express his admiration for the troops and their soldierly appearance. The compliment from this distinguished officer should certainly be a source of gratification to Colonel Hall and the officers at Fort Leavenworth."

"Colonel Hall, the efficient soldier and genial gentleman in command at Fort Leavenworth, is among the few remaining Civil War veteran officers of the Army. He entered the Union army while a boy in years and long before the end of hostilities was a commissioned officer. Colonel Hall was with General Sheridan at Winchester and in other famous campaigns. He has had forty years' hard and active service in the Regular Army, most of it on the frontier and in the campaigns of the two late wars. He is popular with all who know him, both in military and civil life."

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The engagement is announced of Miss Charlotte Henrietta Rockwell, daughter of Mrs. Rockwell-Little, of Glendale, O., to Mr. Herman Lackman, son of Mr. Albert Lackman. The wedding is to take place Dec. 27 in Christ church, Glendale. The bride is the daughter of the late Capt. C. H. Rockwell, 5th U.S. Cav., who was a brilliant West Pointer. Some years after the death of Captain Rockwell his widow married Major John Little, of the Commissary Department, U.S.A., who died a few years later. Mrs. Little's father was James C. Moulton, for years identified with Cincinnati business and society, and her mother was a Sherman, sister to General Sherman, U.S.A., whose grand-niece is the bride-to-be. Her brother, Lewis Cassidy Rockwell, who is in his third year at West Point, is to give her away, and her sister, Miss Frances Sherman Rockwell, who is at Smith College, will come home to be maid of honor. The other maids will be Miss Lenore Blaine and Miss Alice Merrell. Mr. Senior Prince will be best man and Mr. Ramsey Probasco, Mr. Herbert Stives and Mr. John McLaren will be the ushers. A reception limited to the relatives of the two families will be held at Mrs. Little's home after the ceremony. The marriage is the outgrowth of a romance begun in childhood. The two have been sweethearts for years. "Miss Rockwell," writes a correspondent, "is a very attractive girl, with charming, straightforward manner. Mr. Lackman graduated last June from the Boston Tech with high honors."

Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Tracy, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Tracy, of Brookline, Mass., have recently announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Anna A. Tracy, to Lieut. Harold M. Joss, U.S.A., who is now stationed at Imus, near Manila, P.I. Miss Tracy with her mother sails in December on the Doric for the Philippines.

Mrs. Anne Nessfield Wootton and Lieut. George B. Rodney, 5th U.S. Cav., were married at Wilmington, N. C., at the residence of the bride's father, J. P. Catchett, on Wednesday, Nov. 15.

The engagement is announced of Miss Sue Alice Pulsifer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick King Pulsifer, of Glen Ridge, N.J., to Lieut. Thomas Boyd Crockett, 24th Inf., U.S.A.

Capt. Benjamin J. Edgar, Med. Dept., U.S.A., and Miss Edith Downing were married in San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 21.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis S. Clayton, of Annapolis, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Dashiell, to Lieut. Joseph A. Russell, U.S.M.C. The prospective bride is a granddaughter of the Rev. Dr. J. H. Dashiell and the groom is a graduate of the School of Application for marine officers at the Naval Academy, class 1904, having taken the first honors of his class. He has been ordered to Panama and will leave shortly. The date of the wedding has not been fixed.

A very brilliant wedding occurred in St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, Washington, D.C., on Nov. 21, which was filled by official and representative society of the capital, drawn there to witness the marriage of Miss Anne Erwin Hitchcock, daughter of Mr. E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, to Lieut. Comdr. William Snowden Sims, U.S.N. According to the wishes of the bride, the ceremony was conducted with the utmost simplicity. There was no decoration at the church beyond the vases of white chrysanthemums on the altar, while the musical program was limited to the wedding marches of Wagner and Mendelssohn, with a short prelude during the seating of the guests. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt arrived just before the bride entered the church. They were attended by Col. C. S. Bromwell, U.S.A., and Lieut. Comdr. Albert Key, U.S.N., both in full uniform. The ceremony, held at noon, was performed by the Right Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, Bishop of Washington, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Roland Cotton Smith, rector of the historic old church, of which Mrs. Roosevelt is a communicant. Lieutenant Commander Sims and his best man, Lieut. Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., arrived shortly before the bridal party and awaited the bride at the chancel railing. Preceding the bride, who was escorted by her father, were the ushers—Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, U.S.A.; Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. G. N. Hayward, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. William K. Harrison, U.S.N.; Lieut. E. T. Constien, U.S.N.; Lieut. Ridley McLean, U.S.N.; Capt. John R. M. Taylor, U.S.A., and Capt. William Lassiter, U.S.A. Then followed the bride's sister, Miss Margaret D. Hitchcock, who acted as maid of honor. She was gown in Brus-

sels point appliqué and a moire silk coat, pale mauve in color, with which she wore a large hat with plumes of the same color as the coat, and carried a bouquet of pink chrysanthemums. The bride's gown was a beautiful creation of white satin elaborately trimmed on the bodice and down the front with old point lace. Over this and almost completely veiling her slender figure, the bride wore a veil of French lace edged with a border of point lace, which was held in place by a diamond crescent. The guests included all the members of the Cabinet, the Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks, the Supreme Court, most of the Ambassadors and Ministers of the Diplomatic Corps and their secretaries, representatives of the Army and Navy and residential society. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served in the home of Secretary Hitchcock, in K street, the guests being one hundred and fifty in number. The decorations on the bridal table were white chrysanthemums and pink on the other small tables. The bride received one of the handsomest collections of presents ever seen in Washington, among them a magnificent silver punch bowl and tray, from the brother officers of the bridegroom in the Navy Department, and another from the officers of the ward room on the U.S.S. Missouri. Commander Sims met his bride in St. Petersburg, when her father was Minister there and he was attached to the Legation. She is descended through her father's family from Ethan Allen, of Vermont. Comdr. and Mrs. Sims left during the afternoon for a ten days' trip. They will return, temporarily, to the Hitchcock residence while they are furnishing an apartment at Stoneleigh Court, which will be their home during Mr. Sims' present duty at the Navy Department.

Invitations have been received for the marriage of Miss Katherine Whiting to Mr. Arthur Ebbes Willauer on Dec. 4 at four o'clock in St. Thomas church, New York city. The bride's brother, Midshipman Kenneth Whiting, is stationed on the West Virginia. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eliot Butler Whiting, of 422 West End avenue, New York city. Mr. Willauer is the only son of Major S. G. Willauer, of West Chester, Pa., who served so gallantly at Gettysburg and through the War of the Rebellion. Miss Whiting has chosen Miss Emily Bell, of Bayside, L.I., for maid of honor. Miss Olga Converse, daughter of Admiral and Mrs. Converse, of Washington, will represent the Navy among the bridesmaids. The others will be Miss Josephine Willauer, of West Chester, sister of the groom, and Miss Marion Eidity and Miss Janet de Kay, from New York. All will be gown alike in pale yellow silk, and will carry gold baskets filled with red roses. Mr. Eskin B. Essig, of New York, will be best man and Mr. Chauncey Wasp, William Green, Vincent Gilpin, of West Chester, Pa.; Francis Jacobs, Dr. J. Doland, of Philadelphia, and the bride's two brothers, Mr. Butler Whiting and Midshipman Kenneth Whiting will be the ushers. Several hundred invitations will be sent to the Army and Navy friends, as the bride and groom are widely known in both branches of the Service.

Lieut. Dennis H. Currie, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Jannie Alice Merrow were married at Vancouver, Wash., Nov. 1.

Lieut. Amon Bronson, jr., U.S.N., and Miss Charlotte Ferriss Ward were married in Christ Episcopal church, at Rochester, N.Y., Nov. 20, in the presence of a large company of guests. Palms and white chrysanthemums were within the chancel and surrounded the vested choir. Roman crosses of evergreen pine rose from the ends of pews along the center aisle and from each cross two candles shed a soft light on a scene of exceptional beauty. An excellent organ program was presented. The marriage service was conducted by Rev. George William Douglas, D.D., dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, assisted by Rev. Andrew J. Graham, rector of Christ church. The bride's gown was of white satin en train, ornamented with point de Venice lace and she wore a string of pearls. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley. Awer her charming toilette fell a tulie veil caught with orange blossoms. She had two honor maids, Miss Emma Ward, a sister, and Miss Marian Doud, of Chicago. These wore white chiffon over taffeta trimmed with white satin and silver lace, and carried Easter lilies. The bridesmaids were Miss Marie Ward, Miss Emily L. Munn and Miss Rachel Brewster, of Rochester; Miss Eleanor Meecham, of Chicago; Miss Sydney Stevens, of Washington, and Miss Margaret Coulter, of Greenburgh, Pa. They wore white silk dotted net over taffeta, trimmed with pink chenille roses. Court veils and pink roses adorned their heads and they carried Easter lilies. The ushers were Hawley Ward, Edward Ward and Frank Little, of Rochester; Francis C. MacDonald, of Princeton, N.J.; Lieut. John L. Sticht, U.S.N.; Lieut. Edward H. Dunn, U.S.N.; Dr. Henry E. Odell, U.S.N., and J. B. M. Hunker, of Pittsburg. Lieut. Henry C. Mustin, U.S.N., was the groomsmen. About 150 guests left the church to attend a reception at the home of the bride's parents, No. 12 Grove place. Green and white chrysanthemums were the principal decorations. After the reception there was a dinner attended by the bridal party. The decorations were in pink and white, the table being ornamented with white lilies in vases of gold.

The engagement has been announced, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., of Lieut. William H. Raymond, Art. Corps, and Miss Cotrell.

The engagement was announced on Nov. 17 of Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, 1st Inf., and Miss Ethel Eugenia Edson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Edson, of Leavenworth, Kans.

We briefly referred in our last issue to the marriage of Lieut. Augustus Bennett Warfield, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Lillian Daugherty on Nov. 15 at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Daugherty, Third and Spruce streets, Leavenworth, Kans. The entire house was prettily adorned for the occasion, and the ceremony was performed by Father Francis M. Orr, assistant rector of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, in the drawing room, where decorations were red, and green American beauty roses banked the mantels and beautiful tall ferns lined the walls and formed a background for the wedding party. The maid of honor was Miss Caroline Smith, of Denver, Col. The matron of honor was Mrs. Harry Boyer, of Kansas City, Mo., sister of the bride. The bride, accompanied by her father, was married in an exquisite gown of white chiffon cloth over white taffeta made en princesse with bertha of baby Irish point lace. A tulie veil fastened to her coiffure with orange blossoms fell to the hem of her gown and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. They were met at the improvised altar by the groom and his brother, Mr. Frederick Warfield, of New York, who acted as best man. After the ceremony the members of the Thursday Club were invited to participate in the bridal festivities of cutting the bride's and groom's cake. At 8:30 o'clock a reception was held to several invited guests from the city and post. The guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty and Lieut. and Mrs. Warfield. After congrat-

ulations a buffet lunch was served in the dining room, which had been profusely decorated in red, the color plan having been adopted in compliment to the Artillery branch of the Service, to which Lieutenant Warfield is attached. During the evening the members of the 16th and 29th Batteries called to pay their respects to the bride and groom. A beautiful silver coffee urn from the 29th Battery appears among the wedding gifts. Lieut. and Mrs. Warfield left at 11 o'clock for Omaha, from which they will go to New York to remain two or three months, at the expiration of which time they will go to Chicago, Ill., where Lieutenant Warfield has a two years' recruiting detail. The bride's going away gown was of claret-colored doe cloth, with long coat, and her hat was a velvet toque of the same color, trimmed with tips. Miss Daugherty has been reared in Leavenworth, having attended the schools there. Her father, Mr. Charles Daugherty, is well known, having been connected with the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Leavenworth for a great many years.

Miss Helen Alexander Skinner, daughter of Major J. O. Skinner, Med. Dept., U.S.A., was married at Trinity church, Chambersburg, Pa., Nov. 22, to Mr. Sewell Marion Johnson.

Announcement has just been made of the engagement of Miss Eleanor Kearney Carr, daughter of the late ex-Governor Elias Carr, of North Carolina, to Capt. Hugh Lovell Matthews, U.S.M.C. The wedding is to take place early in December, as Captain Matthews has been ordered to Panama, and the marriage is to take place before he leaves.

Mr. Richard Worsam Meade, son of the late Rear Admiral R. W. Meade and grand-nephew of the late Major Gen. Geo. G. Meade, is to be married on Saturday, Dec. 9, to Helen Rutherford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ely. The ceremony will take place at Trinity chapel, New York, at half past three o'clock. Mr. Ely is a well-known lawyer of New York, residing at 175 Second avenue. He is a member of the Loyal Legion (2d class) and of various patriotic societies, as well as of the University and other clubs. He is a graduate of Amherst, '74.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Mary Mitchell Huntington, the widow of John C. Huntington, who died on Nov. 16 at the age of seventy-seven at the home of her son at Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O., was the mother of the wife of Gen. E. Rice, U.S.A. She was born in New York city, where her father had made the name of Mitchell prominent among large ship owners. At the age of only five she accompanied her parents to their new home in Cincinnati, making the journey by canal-boat from New York. The family carried all their household belongings, including much furniture which had come from Paris and other places in Europe. Her mother, Mrs. Mitchell, was deeply interested in charitable work and it was due chiefly to her energy that there was established an asylum for orphans in Cincinnati. Mrs. Huntington's husband, who died in 1880, was prominent in the real estate business in and about Cincinnati. Mrs. Huntington, whose funeral and burial took place in her home city, leaves two daughters and two sons. They are Mrs. Edmund Rice (Elizabeth Huntington) of Hotel Brunswick, Boston, Mass., the wife of General Rice and Mrs. Grace Buckland, wife of George Buckland, of Michigan City. One son is Dwight W. Huntington, who lives in Centre Moriches, L.I., and who is well known as an artist-writer. The other son is Frederick Huntington, with whom at Walnut Hills his mother made her home.

Mrs. Martha T. Lincoln, who died in Brookline, Mass., Nov. 22, was a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. A. C. Thompson and sister of Pay Dir. Theo. S. Thompson, U.S.N.

The remains of the late Lieut. Col. William H. Baldwin, U.S.A., who died in Manila, P.I., Aug. 28 last, were brought from Manila on the transport Sherman and were laid to rest in the family burying ground at his father's home in Romansville, Chester Co., Pa., on Oct. 31. A short but impressive sermon was conducted by Rev. Mr. Williamson, of West Chester, Pa., after which the casket was placed beside his three sons in the quiet, peaceful old graveyard. He is earnestly mourned by a large circle of friends. Mrs. Baldwin's address for the winter will be West Chester, Pa.

Miss Josephine Newton Kalk, daughter of the late Lieut. Frank Kalk, U.S.A., died in Washington, D.C., Nov. 16.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Pyne, widow of the Rev. Henry R. Pyne and sister of Pay Dir. L. A. Frailey, U.S.A., retired, died on Nov. 15.

Mrs. Mary E. Draper, widow of Asst. Surg. Lemuel J. Draper, U.S.N., died in Washington, D.C., Nov. 11.

Mr. Andrew J. Locke, father of the wife of Capt. W. I. Moore, U.S.N., died at Newport, R.I., Nov. 21.

On Nov. 16 the body of Boatswain John A. Briscoe, U.S.N., was transferred from its temporary resting place in the Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C., and buried with military honors in Arlington Cemetery, where an appropriate monument will be erected at a later date. Boatswain Briscoe was one of the best known warrant officers of the old Navy, and had been on the active list from 1858 until 1888, when he was retired. He resided in Washington until his death, on Jan. 2, 1904. During his official career, Boatswain Briscoe had superintended the rigging of nearly all of the old sailing ships of the ante-bellum navy, and was an authority on all cognate subjects.

The Military Secretary has been advised of the death of Capt. John R. Seyburn, U.S.A., retired, which occurred at Abbeville, Louisiana, Nov. 22, 1905. Captain Seyburn was appointed second lieutenant of the 24th Infantry from the Army, Nov. 8, 1890, having served as a private, corporal and sergeant of Co. A, 18th Infantry, from June 23, 1887; was promoted first lieutenant, 8th Infantry, Aug. 7, 1897, and captain, 22d Infantry, Feb. 3, 1900. He was retired Nov. 8, 1902, for disability incident to the service.

Mrs. Kitty D. Hilton, who died at her home, The Great Meadows, near Florence, Md., in the seventy-ninth year of her age, on Nov. 17 of pneumonia after five days' illness, was the widow of the late E. T. Hilton, of Maryland. Mrs. Hilton is survived by two sons and three daughters, the youngest of the latter being the wife of Major Millard F. Waltz, military secretary, Department of the Gulf, Atlanta, Ga. The other daughters are, respectively, the widows of the late O. P. Snyder, of Frederick County, Md., and the late R. C. Stevens, of Washington, D.C. One of the surviving sons, Nathan Shipley Hilton, resides in Norfolk, Va., and the other, E. T. Hilton, jr., resides in Baltimore. The interment was in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Frederick, Md.

PERSONALS.

A daughter was born to the wife of Chief Yeoman John F. Flynn, U.S.N., at East Boston, Mass., Nov. 17.

Mrs. Holibud, of Evanston, Ill., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William M. Cruikshank, at Fort Howard, Md.

Second Lieut. Davis B. Wills, U.S.M.C., reported at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Nov. 17, for duty at the Marine Barracks.

Mrs. William H. Baldwin, widow of Lieut. Col. William H. Baldwin, U.S.A., is stopping for the winter at West Chester, Pa.

Lieut. A. J. Henderson, U.S.R.C.S., arrived in Port Townsend, Wash., Nov. 14, from the East, to relieve Lieut. T. T. Cutter at that place, who, with his wife, left, Nov. 16, for the East.

Capt. F. E. C. Ryan, naval attaché of the British Embassy, and Mrs. Ryan, have returned to their apartments, in the Highlands, after a visit to New York to attend the festivities given Prince Louis.

Gunner Alfred Barker, U.S.N., placed on the retired list from Nov. 15, for disability incident to the Service, was appointed a gunner July 30, 1903, and had previously served nine years as an enlisted man.

Asst. Naval Constr. John E. Bailey, U.S.N., who has been on duty at the navy yard, League Island, Pa., has been ordered to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., as head of the Department of Construction and Repair.

Major William P. Duvall, Art. Corps, will be relieved as a member of the General Staff Corps on Dec. 1 next, and his new duty will be as principal assistant in the office of the Chief of Artillery. Major Henry L. Ripley, 8th Cav., fills the place on the General Staff made vacant by the detachment therefrom of Major Duvall.

Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee are scheduled to leave Washington this week for a month's trip in the West, going as far as California. They will return in time for the Christmas holidays. Mrs. Chaffee has placed her daughter, Miss Helen, in school at Pelham Manor, N.Y., for a post-graduate course of study.

Among those present at the wedding of Miss Maria Ten Eyck Decatur Mayo and Mr. Walter Livingston Cutting, jr., of Massachusetts, at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 18, were Pay Dir. and Mrs. Rufus Parks, Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, U.S.N.; Lieut. and Mrs. Francis Chadwick, U.S.N., and Captain Winslow, U.S.A.

Naval Constr. William J. Baxter, U.S.N., says the Brooklyn Eagle, has been superintending so closely the building of the Connecticut at the navy yard, New York, that the strain of the struggle to surpass the Louisiana has told upon him, and he has been confined to his home for nearly a fortnight with an illness that had symptoms of gastric fever. He has so far recovered that he returned to the office of the Construction and Repair Department, Nov. 18. His chief assistant, Naval Constr. D. C. Nutting, jr., is out West on leave, so that the direction of the office has fallen upon Naval Constr. W. P. Robert.

The fashionable disease, appendicitis, confines itself to no especial walk in life, not even the naval profession being exempt from this latter-day incubus. Midshipman Ferdinand L. Reichmuth, U.S.N., of Ripon, Wis., was operated upon for appendicitis on Nov. 13, and, according to the latest advices from the Academy hospital, has every prospect for a speedy and successful recovery. He is a member of the first class at Annapolis, and up to the present year has been among the best of the athletes at the Academy, but the premonitions of the disease from which he has just been relieved have been manifest for some time.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Robert Stocker entertained very delightfully at cards at their home at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Nov. 16. Seven-handed euchre was played and there were two tables. The ladies' first prize, a Japanese dagger, was awarded to Miss Grace Willits, and Naval Constr. R. P. Schlabbach was given the gentlemen's first prize, an Indo-China tobacco jar. The boobies were given to Miss Virginia Willits and Constr. Lawrence S. Adams, U.S.N. Others present were Miss Josephine Porter, of Spring Lake, N.J.; Misses Helen and Ethel Harrington, Miss Mollie Milligan, Captain Burton, U.S.M.C.; Paymaster Watrous, U.S.N., and Mr. Washington Reed.

Col. Mancil C. Goodrell, U.S.M.C., commanding the marine barracks, New York, will be placed upon the retired list Jan. 31 next upon his own application, after forty years' service. By statutory retirement on account of age limit, he would not have retired until Nov. 9, 1907. Colonel Goodrell is a native of Iowa, and entered the Marine Corps in March, 1865, and attained his present rank in March, 1903. The following promotions will result from his retirement: Lieut. Col. Thomas N. Wood, to be colonel; Major F. J. Moses, to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. A. W. Catlin, to be major; 1st Lieut. R. S. Hooker, to be captain, and 2d Lieut. W. M. Small, to be 1st lieutenant.

The officers and ladies of Columbus Barracks gave a hop at the officers' club on Tuesday evening, Nov. 7, for the visiting officers. The music was furnished by the post band, and was exceedingly good. Light refreshments were served during the evening. Among those present were: Major and Mrs. Glenn, Capt. and Mrs. Holley, Capt. and Mrs. Chamberlin, Capt. and Mrs. Gerhardt, Capt. and Mrs. Cabaniss, Lieut. and Mrs. Brady, Lieut. and Mrs. Gillmore, Lieut. and Mrs. Andres, Lieut. and Mrs. Pope, Dr. and Mrs. Ruffner, Mrs. B. Eldridge, Miss Hutchinson, Miss Holley, Miss Howard, Miss Sawyer, Miss Deshler, Misses Marie Faye Katherine and Clara Kilbourne, Miss Follett, Miss Kinney, Miss Marsh, and Miss Denney; Major Wright, Major Terry, Major Bailey, Captains Taggart, Grimes, Forse, Burnside; Lieutenants Reed, Warfield, Buchanan, Aloe, Hershler, Minnigerode, and Mr. Oglesbee.

Officers on duty at the navy yard, New York, gave the first of the winter's series of dances on the night of Nov. 20 in the sail loft of Building 23. All the women belonging to the officers' families of the yard were present, including Mrs. Coghlan, Mrs. Colhoun, Mrs. Baxter and others. Among the officers of the Navy present were Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Comdr. Benjamin Tappan, Lieut. William P. Cronan, Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Killogg, Capt. Arthur P. Nazro, Med. Insp. George E. H. Harmon, Pay Director Samuel R. Colhoun, Naval Constr. William J. Baxter, Naval Constr. William P. Robert, Asst. Naval Constr. Henry Williams, Paymr. Walter B. Izard, and Pay Dir. John N. Speel. The music was furnished by the navy yard band. The reception committee was headed by Rear Admiral Coghlan and Capt. G. H. Kearny, U.S.N. Capt. E. B. Barry, U.S.N., was chairman of the committee on invitation. Dancing continued until eleven, when refreshments were served. A tug brought guests from Manhattan, leaving East Twenty-fourth street at eight o'clock.

Capt. George Blakely, U.S.A., was a guest at Hotel Navarre, New York city, Nov. 22.

Warrant Mach. R. A. Rung, U.S.N., has reported for duty on the U.S.S. Glacier at Boston.

Col. Walter S. Scott, 15th U.S. Inf., recently promoted, will on Dec. 1 go on a four months' leave.

Med. Dir. Nelson H. Drake, U.S.N., while awaiting orders, is residing at Chester, Morris county, N.J.

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., was the guest of Mrs. Frank B. Robinson, of Ossining, N.Y., last week.

Col. W. C. Gorgas, U.S.A., was among the guests registered at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York city, Nov. 22.

Capt. Henry L. Newbold, Art. Corps, U.S.A., was among the guests at Hotel Navarre, New York city, Nov. 19.

Brevet Brig. Gen. James Oakes, U.S.A., on a visit to New York from Washington, D.C., was a guest at the Gilsey House, Nov. 19.

Captain Fournier, military attaché of the French Legation at Mexico City, has been transferred to Washington, D.C., in the same capacity.

Midshipman C. K. Jones, U.S.N., who was recently on duty on the U.S.S. Kentucky, has, under recent orders, joined the U.S.S. Dubuque at New York.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Bonaparte will do their official entertaining the coming winter at their Baltimore residence, at Park avenue and Center street.

It was announced at Dickinson, N.D., Nov. 22, that the Maltese Cross Ranch, owned and occupied by President Roosevelt in his residence in North Dakota, has been purchased by O. J. Delendrecle, of Fargo, for \$15,000.

Mrs. Southerland, wife of Comdr. W. H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., gave a dinner in honor of Miss Sadie Gaff. Those present included the Misses Ellis, of New Orleans; Miss Hoyt, Mr. Langhorne, Lieut. Andrews, Capt. Harding, Mr. Gulick, Mr. Cresson, Mr. Ford Thompson, Mr. Calderon, and Mr. Lindsay, of the British Embassy.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Nov. 22: Ensign J. F. Green, U.S.N.; Surg. E. O. Huntington, U.S.N.; Major C. J. T. Clarke, U.S.A.; Capt. L. F. Garrard, jr., U.S.A.; Major J. M. Banister, U.S.A.; Gen. George B. Rodney, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rodney; Capt. B. B. Buck, U.S.A., and Col. A. H. Bainbridge, U.S.A.

Capt. Charles Lynch, Medical Dept., U.S.A., who was one of the medical attachés with the Japanese army during the Russo-Japanese war, has returned to Washington, and will shortly send his report to the Chief of Staff of the Army. Captain Lynch left this country Nov. 9, 1904, and was with the second Japanese army under General Oku. He was present at the battle of Mukden.

Capt. William S. Cowles, U.S.N., brother-in-law of President Roosevelt, was relieved of the command of the battleship Missouri at the Charleston, Mass., Navy Yard, Nov. 22, by Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton, U.S.N. Captain Cowles left Boston Nov. 23 for his home in Farmington, Conn., where he will remain until December, after which he will report to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation for duty as naval attaché at the White House.

Miss Lillian Parks, daughter of Comdr. W. M. Parks, U.S.N., was slightly burned about the hands while attempting to extinguish a blaze, Nov. 18, in the family residence, 2104 Eighteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Her hair was also slightly singed, but not enough to attract attention. The young lady had just recovered from a spell of illness and it was necessary to summon Drs. Cawley and Dixon to attend her. Her condition is not serious.

Midshipman Hamilton F. Glover, U.S.N., gave a very attractive afternoon tea on Nov. 17 on the U.S.S. Charleston at Norfolk, Va., to several of his friends. Mrs. Mitchell chaperoned, and those present were Miss Josephine Porter, of Spring Lake, N.J.; Miss Denise Mahan, Miss Emily Johnston, Midshipmen Glover, Hayne, Cox, McSheehy and Church, Ensign Zogbaum, and Lieutenant Parker, U.S.N.; Lieutenant Vulte, U.S.M.C., and Captain Wallace, U.S.M.C.

A large and very handsome reception was given by Mrs. Banister, the wife of the post surgeon at Fort Riley, Kan., a few days since, in honor of Mrs. O'Reilly, of Washington, D.C. Mrs. O'Reilly is the wife of the surgeon general of the Army, and has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Hennessy, of the Artillery Post. Many congratulations were extended to Mrs. O'Reilly on the complete restoration of her health, after two years of illness, following the death of her only son, Ensign O'Reilly, of the class of 1902, U.S. Navy.

A meeting of civil, electrical, mechanical, mining, military and naval engineers was called to meet in Washington, D.C., Nov. 23, at Rauscher's, to complete the formation of a Washington society of engineers. At a meeting held last winter a committee was appointed to draw up a plan for the organization, and this committee will report. The committee in charge includes Rear Admiral C. W. Rae, U.S.N., chairman; Major John Biddle, U.S.A.; H. M. Wilson, W. A. McFarland, C. W. Hayes, and L. D. Bliss, secretary.

Referring to the recent retirement of Col. Henry C. Ward, 15th U.S. Inf., the Monterey New Era, of Monterey, Cal., of Nov. 7, says: "The regret expressed by Colonel Ward in leaving the regiment finds an echo in the hearts of every member of the 15th Infantry to whom he has endeared himself by many acts of kindness during the time he has commanded the regiment. It is not yet known who succeeds Colonel Ward as regimental commander, but whoever it is he will need be a splendid officer to command the respect and love given his predecessor."

A despatch from Manila, Nov. 22, states that 1st Lieut. Hugh Kirkman, 8th U.S. Cav., has been arrested at Fort McKinley, on the charge of forgery. It is alleged that Lieutenant Kirkman was short of troop funds to the amount of \$500, and that he raised the money by forging names to a note. A despatch from Spokane, Wash., states: "First Lieut. Donald C. McClelland, of Co. F, 10th U.S. Inf., is under arrest at Fort Wright, charged with conduct unbecoming an officer. An investigation of the company's accounts on Nov. 22 disclosed a shortage of \$440. The funds were deposited in a Spokane bank to the credit of Lieutenant McClelland. Investigation was conducted in the post hospital, where the lieutenant has been since Nov. 15, suffering from self-inflicted wounds made while he was shaving. One of the slashes in the neck severed a small artery." Up to the time of going to press, the War Department knew nothing officially about either of the above cases.

A son was born to Med. Insp. P. A. Lovering, U.S.N., and Mrs. Lovering at Washington, D.C., Oct. 26.

Lieut. W. W. Joynes, U.S.R.C.S., is due in San Francisco Dec. 4 next for duty on the cutter Manning.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Leigh A. Fuller, Med. Dept., U.S.A., and Mrs. Fuller on Sept. 25 at Fort Clark, Texas.

Capt. Ward B. Pershing, 10th U.S. Cav., is in bad health, and in consequence will be on sick leave for six months in the hopes of recovering his health.

Lieut. Frederick H. Svenson, 3d U.S. Inf., who has been on the sick list at the post hospital, Vancouver Barracks, Washington, has now recovered his health, and has left for Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty.

Capt. Arthur T. Marix, U.S.M.C., who has been on duty in Washington, D.C., is due in San Francisco, Cal., the latter part of December, at which place he will resume command of the Marine Barracks.

Capt. F. H. Delano, U.S.M.C., under recent orders, has assumed command of the recruiting district of Ohio, with headquarters in Cincinnati. Lieut. D. W. B. Blake, who has been in command of the district, takes up duties at the navy yard, New York.

Lieut. Robert K. Spiller, 26th U.S. Inf., has arrived in Philadelphia, Pa., for inspection duty at the Schuylkill Arsenal. Major John T. Knight, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., in addition to other duties has assumed charge of the construction at Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.

Paymr. W. B. Rogers, U.S.N., who has been on duty at Mare Island, Cal., sails for the Asiatic Station, from San Francisco, on Dec. 9, for duty as pay officer of the Wisconsin, relieving Paymr. J. Fyffe, who is ordered home to wait orders. Paymr. J. Brooks, who has been home on waiting orders, goes to the Mare Island Yard, to take on the duties of assistant to the general storekeeper, relinquished by Paymaster Rogers.

Comdr. John M. Bowyer, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Columbia, took luncheon with Secretary of War Taft on Nov. 16 in Washington, D.C., and left later for Norfolk, Va. The Columbia has been selected to convey a detachment of about 200 marines from Norfolk to Colon for duty in the Canal Zone, relieving an equal number of men whose term of service on the Isthmus has expired.

Lieut. Comdr. Urban T. Holmes, U.S.N., who has been on board the Illinois as engineer officer-in-charge of her engineering department, and has now been ordered to the Navy Department for compass instruction, will probably make his next cruise as navigating officer of one of the newer battleships. Lieut. Edwin H. DeLany, who has been detached from the Massachusetts, will relieve Commander Holmes on the Illinois.

Mr. P. A. Tucker, who has been appointed chief clerk in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Dept., from Dec. 1 next, has been connected with the bureau since 1898, his original appointment being as bookkeeper. He began his career in the railroad service in the West and Southwest, serving mostly with the Gould lines in Missouri, Texas and Louisiana. He is known as one of the most efficient clerks in the Navy Department.

Capt. William N. Blow, jr., 15th U.S. Inf., who has retired from active service on account of disability incident thereto, was born in Virginia and appointed to a second lieutenancy in the 15th Infantry in October, 1884. He served in the Regular Infantry from that time until the outbreak of the Spanish War, when he was commissioned a major in the 4th Virginia Volunteer Infantry. About ten months later he was honorably mustered out. He received his commission as captain in the 15th Regular Infantry March 2, 1899. Captain Blow is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute of the class of '76.

Major Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., was the principal speaker at the fourteenth anniversary of the Vermont Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., held at Burlington, Vt., Nov. 17. At the banquet covers were laid for 150, and ex-Governor E. J. Ormsbee presided. General Howard made an address on "Atlanta and Sherman's March to the Sea." Toasts were responded to by Hon. C. S. Palmer, Max L. Powell and Rev. Dr. G. G. Atkins. At the business meeting, which preceded a reception to the commander, the following members were admitted to the commandery: First class, by inheritance, George Wilson Crockett Hill, Franklin Wing Riker, Philip Reynolds Leavenworth and Joseph Tuttle Stearns; second class, Joseph Green Brown, Redfield Proctor, jr., Harry Stinson Howard, Charles Amasa Tracy, Edward Philo Woodbury, Thomas Reed Powell, James Watson Webb, Edward Myron Wheeler, and Hugh Horatio Henry.

Col. Earl D. Thomas, 11th U.S. Cav., commanding the post of Des Moines, Iowa, has decided upon holding athletic games there on Thanksgiving Day, and the following officers will act as officials: Marshal and master of ceremonies, Major Homer W. Wheeler, 11th Cav.; referee, Capt. John T. Haines, adjutant, 11th Cav.; officer in charge of entries, Capt. Leon B. Kromer, 10th Cav.; judges, Capt. Samuel G. Jones, C.S., 11th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Julien E. Gaujot, 11th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Eben Swift, jr., squadron adjutant, 11th Cav.; 2d Lieut. John A. Pearson, squadron Q.M. and C.S., 11th Cav.; 2d Lieut. William L. Stevenson, squadron Q.M. and C.S., 11th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Ralph M. Parker, 11th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Rawson Warren, 11th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Sherman Miles, 11th Cav.; time keeper, 2d Lieut. Stephen C. Reynolds, 11th Cav.; treasurer, 1st Lieut. Verne La S. Rockwell, squadron adjutant, 11th Cav.; starters, 1st Lieut. Edward Davis, 11th Cav., and Veterinarians Alexander MacDonald and John H. Gould, 11th Cav.; assistant to starters, Color Sergt. George L. King, 11th Cav.; clerk of the course, Color Sergt. Arthur F. Dickson, 11th Cav.

Capt. Frank A. Barton, 3d U.S. Cav., who is on duty at Cornell University, N.Y., as professor of military science, has been receiving high praise from President Schurman on account of his work. Captain Barton has informed the War Department also that he has received the heartiest support in his work from the faculty and the whole student body. When he returned last year to Cornell, his alma mater, after an absence of over thirteen years, he had some misgivings about the success of carrying out the duty to which he had been assigned at Ithaca. He was led to believe that a feeling of hostility existed toward the military department, and that this sentiment, manifest even in the faculty, would make his work disheartening. He says there has not been a single case of insubordination on the part of any student; that the young men have, without an exception, shown a spirit of willingness, good feeling, and an interest in the work of the military department; while the members of the faculty have received him with open arms. The greatest need of the military department at Cornell, says Captain Barton, is an armory of a sufficient floor space to drill a battalion, a need which he considers one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of the university.

Major E. K. Russell, U.S.A., registered at Hotel Earlington, New York city, Nov. 20.

The G.C.M. to try Lieut. Kent Browning, U.S.A., met on Nov. 24 at Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.

Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, 13th U.S. Inf., registered at Hotel Astor, New York city, Nov. 19.

Mrs. Ruggles, widow of Gen. George D. Ruggles, U.S.A., will spend the winter in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. and Mrs. William E. Persons arrived at Columbus Barracks, on Nov. 13, from their wedding trip.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Ola Watter Bell, Q.M., U.S.A., at New London, Conn., Nov. 21.

Ensign Arthur C. Kail, U.S.N., recently promoted from gunner, has joined the U.S.S. Alabama for duty.

Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Garrett, U.S.N., commanding U.S.S. Albatross, says address of Albatross is Sausalito, Cal.

Miss G. J. Crofton, after a two years' sojourn in California, has returned to Washington, and will make her home at 1602 K street, N.W.

Mrs. Van Vliet, wife of Dr. F. C. Van Vliet, is visiting Mrs. Stewart Van Vliet at 819 Fifteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C., for a few days only.

Mrs. C. E. Kramer, widow of Major A. Kramer, U.S.A., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. N. S. Gotshall, 616 Trumbull avenue, Detroit, Mich., on her way back to St. Paul.

Mrs. Greely, wife of Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., has issued cards for an "at home" on Friday, Dec. 1, to meet her daughter, Miss Rose Isabel Greely, who is one of the season's debutantes.

Mrs. Biddle, wife of Col. James Biddle, U.S.A., is on a short visit to friends in Washington, D.C., and will join Colonel Biddle in Santa Barbara, Cal., where they will pass the coming winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Poore have returned to their home, 1614 Twenty-fifth street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and have their daughter, Mrs. Maus, wife of Col. M. P. Maus, U.S.A., with them for the winter.

Miss Dinkman, cousin of Mrs. Alexander Drexel Biddle, has been the guest of Capt. Delamere Skerrett at Fort Hancock, N.J. Miss Dinkman is a great-grandniece of Walter Barrie, first mayor of New York city.

Miss Eleanor Wayne Parker, daughter of Representative and Mrs. Wayne Parker, of 1723 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D.C., will be one of the season's debutantes. Miss Parker is a niece of Col. James Parker, U.S.A.

Lieut. Col. William H. Miller, Major G. S. Bingham and Capt. Adelbert Cronkite, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., have all been detailed for duty at the Quartermaster's Depot in New York city, on account of the large amount of work.

Comdr. A. C. Almy, U.S.N., and Mrs. Almy arrived in Washington, D.C., on Nov. 19 and are visiting Mrs. and Miss Almy at 1019 Vermont avenue. Mrs. William E. Almy came over from Philadelphia to meet Comdr. and Mrs. Almy.

Mrs. Banister, wife of Dr. J. M. Banister, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Riley, Kans., gave a large tea on Nov. 14 in honor of Mrs. O'Reilly, wife of the Surgeon General of the Army, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Hennessey, at the Artillery post.

The following-named candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy in 1906 have been appointed during the past week: George B. Fitzpatrick, Fitzpatrick, Ga.; Byron Q. Jones, alt., Rochester, N.Y., and Frederick E. Uhl, Allentown, Pa.

Mrs. Frederick W. Coleman, wife of Capt. Frederick W. Coleman, 10th U.S. Inf., is rapidly recovering from the effects of a very serious operation performed at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, on Oct. 30, 1905, by Capt. James M. Kennedy, Med. Dept., U.S.A.

Lieut. Comdr. Wm. L. Howard, U.S.N., the American naval attaché, has expressed to the German Emperor President Roosevelt's sympathy upon the loss of torpedo-boat S 126, which was sunk off Kiel Nov. 17, with the loss of thirty-three men. King Edward, King Victor Emmanuel and President Loubet also sent their condolences.

On Thursday, Nov. 23, Lieut. Comdr. Philip Andrews gave a luncheon on board the Dolphin, at the navy yard, Washington, for Misses Helen and Nellie Ellis, of New Orleans, and the Misses Colton. The party was made up of the officers on board the Dolphin, Misses Ellis, Misses Colton, Miss Grace Bell, and her guest, Miss Cox, of Utica, N.Y.

Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., went up to London Nov. 23 from Gravesend, where the U.S. cruiser Minneapolis is coaling. He said that the report that the warship had touched ground off the French coast was incorrect. Admiral Chester has been instructed to remain at Gravesend and await orders from Washington before proceeding to the Baltic.

Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., commander of the Department of the East, with Col. Valery Havard, Chief Surgeon, and Capt. W. T. Johnston, 15th Cav., left Governors Island on Nov. 23 on an inspection tour of the following posts: Forts Porter, Niagara, Ontario, Madison and Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., and Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., returning to Governors Island Nov. 30.

Justice Stafford, in Equity Court No. 2, District of Columbia, on Nov. 21, heard arguments in connection with the demurrer of Major George A. Ames, U.S.A., to the bill in equity filed against him by Mary Wine Ames, asking the sale of the Fairfield property, an accounting, the appointment of a receiver and an injunction. The court took the matter under advisement.

The second of the series of entertainments to be given for the benefit of the Army Relief Society will be a dance at the Officers' Club, Washington Barracks, D.C., Thanksgiving evening, Nov. 29. Mrs. Hall, wife of Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, U.S.A., has charge of the supper room, where light refreshments will be served, and Miss Stanley is chairman of the ticket committee.

Mrs. G. A. Converse, wife of Rear Admiral Converse, U.S.N., was hostess at a dinner in Washington, D.C., Nov. 23, complimentary to her daughter's young friends. She has taken an apartment at the Connecticut for the season. With her are her two daughters, Miss Maud Converse, who has just returned from a three years' residence in Italy and England with relatives, and Miss Shelby Converse.

Paymr. Gen. F. S. Dodge, U.S.A., and Mrs. Dodge, gave one of their charming little dinners, on Nov. 16, at their home in Washington, D.C. The flowers used were exquisite chrysanthemums of a lovely shade of pink, the candle shades being of the same color. Among the guests were Major and Mrs. Eugene F. Ladd, Capt. and Mrs. George W. Read, and Capt. and Mrs. Robert E. L. Michie, all U.S.A.

A daughter was born on Nov. 13 to the wife of Lieut. Samuel R. Gleaves, 1st U.S. Cav., at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Comdr. and Mrs. Cameron McR. Winslow, U.S.N., will occupy their Newport, R.I., villa throughout the winter.

Major and Mrs. W. K. Wright have received the warmest welcome from their friends in Louisville, Ky., and are located in St. James Court, in that city.

A daughter, Lavalette Pendleton Cole, was born to Asst. Surg. Howson W. Cole, jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Cole, on Nov. 3, at 827 Main street, Danville, Va.

A daughter, Virginia Irons, was born to the wife of Mr. William T. Irons, at Fort Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 8. Mrs. Irons is the daughter of Col. A. S. Towar, Pay Department, U.S.A.

Major Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M., and Major William H. Hart, C.S., U.S.A., were in Pittsburg, Pa., this week, to attend the meeting of the National Guard Association, to be held Nov. 24.

Capt. and Mrs. George W. Read have taken an apartment at The Portner, in Washington, for the winter, to be near their son, who is attending Swavely's Army and Navy Preparatory School.

Mrs. Taft, wife of the Secretary of War, will have with her this winter Miss Anderson and Miss Catherine Anderson, of Cincinnati. The Misses Anderson are cousins of Mr. Larz Anderson.

Major Robert J. C. Irvine, U.S.A., Mrs. Irvine and daughter, Josephine, sailed from New York, Nov. 18, for Europe. Their address, while abroad, will be care of Brown, Shipley and Company, 123 Pall Mall, London, England.

Mrs. Hugh Screven Brown, wife of Lieutenant Brown, of Fort Howard, Ind., one of the popular matrons of that post, has returned from Philadelphia, where she attended the von Rapp-Munshower wedding. Mrs. Brown was matron of honor.

Major Edward C. Carter, Medical Dept., U.S.A., on duty at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Signal School and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., in addition to his other duties, is announced as instructor, Department of Care of Troops.

Comdr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Chapin, U.S.N., gave a bridge party, Nov. 18, at their residence in Washington, D.C., for the Misses Hazel and Nellie Ellis, of New Orleans, who are the guests of the Misses Colton, daughters of Col. Francis Colton.

The captains of Cavalry, U.S.A., promoted to majors during the recess of Congress to date are: Lloyd M. Brett, Elton F. Wilcox, Henry J. Goldman, Augustus C. Macomb, Thomas J. Lewis, William A. Mercer, Charles H. Grierson, Harry C. Benson, and George H. Sands.

At the entertainment by the Army and Navy League, to be given at the Belasco Theater, Washington, D.C., on Dec. 18 and 19, Mrs. Davis, wife of Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, U.S.N., at 1630 Rhode Island avenue, will take charge of the sale of boxes, and will have them reserved on notification.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., was in Washington, D.C., Nov. 17, for a few days, the guest of his daughter, the wife of Col. Samuel Reber, U.S.A., of the General Staff, at 1736 N street. General Miles is in excellent health and spirits. He paid a visit to the War Department and called on a number of his old Army friends.

Mrs. Robert Boyd, widow of the late Robert Boyd, jr., U.S.N., is now in Washington, and will receive with her sister, Mrs. Hebb, widow of the late Major Clement D. Hebb, U.S.M.C., at the Concord, on the Fridays of November and December. Mrs. Boyd is now a resident of San Juan, Porto Rico. Mrs. Hebb has her daughter, Miss Hebb, with her this winter.

The Infantry Journal for December will be of unusual interest. Articles by Major J. F. Morrison, 13th Inf., and Capt. Carl Reichmann, 17th Inf., our attachés with the Japanese and Russian armies, respectively, will be eagerly read by all military men. Capt. Paul Malone, 27th Inf., has an excellent article on "The Use of the Gun Sling," illustrated, with comment by such experts on rifle shooting as Gen. Bird W. Spencer, president of the National Rifle Association; Gen. W. P. Hall, U.S.A.; Captain Winder, of Ohio; Col. N. B. Thurston, of New York; Captain Hale, U.S.A.; and Lieutenant Whelen, 35th Inf. There should be no doubt on the question after reading the views of these noted experts. Major Morrison sets forth in an able manner the necessity for reorganizing our Philippine troops, and suggests a method which will certainly attract the attention of those in authority. Extracts from Capt. T. B. Mott's very able report on the Swiss army, just received by the War Department, will be among the reprints. Suggestions from officers, minor articles and editorials are of timely interest. The National Guard will be especially interested in an excellent article on military athletics, written by Lieutenant O'Ryan, of the New York National Guard. The Infantry people intend to put their Journal to the front through its standard of excellence.

THE ARMY.

S.O., NOV. 23, WAR DEPT.

Second Lieut. Charles B. Anory, Jr., battalion Q.M. and C.S., 1st Inf., to Fort Porter, for duty with 3d Battalion of his regiment.

First Lieut. Kerr T. Riggs assigned to 10th Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Vernon W. Boller, 20th Inf., at Columbus Barracks.

First Lieut. Leonard L. Deltrick, 13th Cav., transferred from Troop C to Troop F, that regiment.

First Lieut. Jerome G. Pillow, 13th Cav., assigned to Troop C of that regiment.

Major William O. Owen, surg., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Thomas B. Crockett, 24th Inf., of his commission, has been accepted, to take effect March 10, 1906.

First Lieut. Conrad E. Koerber, asst. surg., to report at Washington Barracks for temporary duty.

CHANGES IN REGULATIONS.

G.O. 194, NOV. 15, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. Pars. 100, 194, 637, 877, 1117 and 1414, Army Regulations, are amended to read as follows:

100. Each post non-commissioned staff officer will make a personal report on June 30 of each year. The officer under whose orders each separate report his opinion of the manner in which the non-commissioned officer has performed his duties, and the commanding officer will forward the report through military channels to the chief of the proper bureau or corps.

194. A division commander's staff will be composed of his authorized personal aides; one officer of the General Staff Corps as chief of staff, and such number of assistants from his corps as it may be necessary and practicable to

assign; an officer of the Military Secretary's Department; such number of officers of the Inspector General's Department, and of acting inspectors general detailed under the act of June 23, 1874, as are necessary for the performance of inspection duty, including duties of artillery inspectors; and an officer of the Corps of Engineers. The division commander will devolve upon one of his aides, or other officer of his staff, the duties of inspector of small arms practice. The chief of staff and his assistants may be assigned to inspection duty in the discretion of the division commander. The commander of the Philippines Division will, in addition to the foregoing, be provided with such staff officers as may be assigned by the War Department, and will control matters of supply and administration within his command. In this division correspondence with the War Department will be through the division commander.

195. A department commander's staff will consist of the authorized personal aides and one officer from each of the following departments: Military Secretary's Department, Judge Advocate General's Department, Quartermaster's Department, Subsistence Department, Medical Department, and Pay Department; and when necessary an engineer officer, an ordnance officer, and a signal officer will be assigned. The chief surgeon will, when practicable, perform the duty of attending surgeon. The chief paymaster will make a portion of the payments in the command. The duties prescribed in Firing Regulations for small arms for the inspector of small arms practice will be performed by an aid or other officer of the department commander's staff.

637. Every voucher in support of a payment for supplies or for services, except as provided for the Engineer Department in Par. 638 of these Regulations, will be made out in favor of the creditor, giving his address, and must state (if for supplies furnished), either on the vouchers or on bills attached, the date of the purchase, the quantity and price of each article, and the amount, or (if for services) the character of the services, the date or dates on which rendered, and the amount. Where a purchase under an accepted bid, after public notice is made, the voucher besides being subject to the foregoing requirements, will be accompanied by a copy of the public notice, the accepted bid, and a copy of the letter accepting the bid, and must contain a certificate that the award was made to the lowest responsible bidder for the best and most suitable articles, and that the needs of the service required the purchase to be made in the manner indicated by the public notice. Where papers relating to two or more vouchers are required to accompany accounts they must be filed with the first voucher paid and reference thereto made on the other vouchers. A voucher for services by the day or month must state the nature of the service, the inclusive dates of service, the time for which payment is made, the rate of pay, and the amount, and the receipt of a creditor to a voucher for supplies furnished or services rendered must contain the words, "which I certify to be correct."

All vouchers, when practicable, will be rendered in the English language, but if rendered in a foreign language a translation of the same must accompany the voucher.

877. Within two days after the arrival of a recruit at a depot from a general recruiting station he will be sent by the commanding officer to the surgeon for examination and report as to the recruit's fitness or unfitness for the service. If the recruit be found unfit for service by reason of physical or mental unsoundness, the surgeon will prepare and forward with his report a surgeon's certificate of disability which shall state specifically the nature and extent of the disability, the cause thereof, when it is practicable to determine it, and whether or not the disqualifying disability existed prior to enlistment. If the disability existed prior to enlistment the surgeon will state in his report whether or not the disability is of such a character that it should have been discovered by the recruiting officer at the time of enlistment. If in the opinion of the surgeon or the commanding officer the enlistment of any recruit received at a depot was illegal or he has a disqualifying disability that should have been discovered by the recruiting officer, the commanding officer will convene a board of three officers, one of whom shall be a medical officer if such officer is available, to examine into the case, and if the board recommends the discharge of the recruit for disability or for illegality of enlistment it will fully report its reasons, based upon a thorough investigation, and will show in its report whether the enlistment involved fraud, whether the disability, if any is found, existed prior to enlistment, when, where, and by whom the enlistment was made, and whether, in the opinion of the board, the disqualification should have been discovered by the recruiting officer. If the board is of the opinion that the recruiting officer was at fault in making the enlistment, it will before making its report communicate with him and give him an opportunity to be heard in the case, but if he fails to respond with reasonable promptness the board will proceed with the case and render its report without further delay. The record of the proceedings of the board, together with the report of the surgeon, the surgeon's certificate of disability, and the original form for examining a recruit will be forwarded directly to the Military Secretary of the Army with the recommendation of the commanding officer. If in the opinion of both the surgeon and the commanding officer the disqualification is not of such a character that it should have been discovered by the recruiting officer at the time of enlistment, the case will not be referred to a board of officers, but the commanding officer will forward the certificate of disability with the accompanying report of the surgeon and the original form for examining a recruit directly to the Military Secretary of the Army. All military posts to which recruits may be sent from general recruiting stations without previous medical examination will be regarded as depots within the meaning of this regulation.

1117. A person requiring transportation will exhibit an order from competent authority. The quartermaster will indorse on the original order, over his signature, the fact that transportation has been provided, its kind, the places from and to which it has been furnished, and the number of pounds of extra baggage transported, if any. The original order will be retained by the person who receives the transportation, and in case of a soldier entitled to commutation of rations while traveling, will be disposed of as directed in Par. 1258. When a quartermaster furnishes transportation, under the provisions of Par. 108, to a soldier on furlough, he will report the actual or probable cost thereof to the company commander and will enter on the furlough a statement that the transportation has been furnished. The officer paying the account will notify the company commander of the actual amount paid and the date of payment.

1414. The surgeon, under the direction of the commanding officer, will supervise the hygiene of the post or command, (and recommend such measures as he may deem necessary to prevent or diminish disease. He will examine, at least once a month, and note in the medical history of the post, the sanitary condition of all public buildings, the drainage, the sewerage, amount and quality of the water supply, the clothing and habits of the men, and character and cooking of the food, and immediately after such examination will report thereon in writing to the commanding officer, with such recommendations as he may deem proper. The commanding officer will return the report, with his views and action indorsed thereon, and if he deem the action recommended impracticable or undesirable, will state fully his objections. The indorsement will be recorded in the medical history of the post, and the report and indorsement will be forwarded by the surgeon, through military channels, to the Surgeon General. Special sanitary reports will take the same course as the regular monthly sanitary reports. As far as practicable, intermediate commanders will correct sanitary defects, noting their action by indorsement.

II. Paragraph 189, Army Regulations, as amended by General Orders No. 25, War Department, Feb. 15, 1906, and Paragraph 1373, Army Regulations, as amended by

General Orders No. 91, War Department, June 15, 1905, are further amended to read as follows:

189. The duties of the division commander pertain to the higher functions of command. He originates, directs or approves military operations within his several departments, and in case of emergency may transfer troops from one to another requiring re-enforcements. He has supervision over all essentially military matters within his division not reserved to other authority, particularly the inspection of troops in order to see that they are at all times properly supplied, equipped, instructed, disciplined and prepared for active service; designates the time for target practice in his several departments, examines and consolidates reports of the same, and issues the necessary orders for holding target competitions within his division, and superintends, under direction of the War Department, garrison schools. He will have immediate charge of the inspections necessary to carry out for all the organized militia belonging within the limits of his division the provisions of Section 14 of the Militia Act, approved Jan. 21, 1903; and to assist in this duty, all officers of the Army, active or retired, on duty with the organized militia within the limits of his division, will report to him and will send through him their reports of inspections under said Section 14. Reports and returns of the organized militia which may be required under the provisions of Section 12 of the Act of January 21, 1903, will be referred by the War Department to the division commanders for their information, to be returned to the War Department for file.

From his own inspections and those of his inspectors the division commander will from time to time convey to the Chief of Staff such information of affairs in the division as may be useful to the War Department.

(1065116, M.S.O.)

1373. Enlisted men qualifying as expert riflemen are entitled to \$1 per month in addition to their pay, for a period of three years from the date of qualification: Provided, That during that time they continue to be members of an organization armed with the rifle or carbine, or re-enlist in such an organization within three months from date of discharge. Qualification cannot be made in the Artillery Corps.

The fact of qualification will be published in department orders, which will show the date of actual qualification from which the soldier is entitled to increased pay, and the first muster and pay rolls will give the number, date and source of the order. When a soldier ceases to be entitled to pay as an expert rifleman the fact will be noted on the muster and pay rolls. (1065527, M.S.O.)

(III, Paragraph 101, Manual for the Subsistence Department, is amended to read as follows:

101. Accounts current and returns of subsistence stores will, in general, cover monthly periods only, and returns of subsistence property semi-annual periods (ending June and December).

Such accounts and returns will be rendered at intermediate dates when necessary to close accounts on renewal of bond, on change of station, or to take advantage of leave of absence of more than ten days.

(1068332, M.S.O.)

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 196, NOV. 21, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Describes lands reserved for the purpose of a target range for the post of Zamboanga, Mindanao, Philippine Islands.

G.O. 197, NOV. 21, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 94, War Department, June 17, 1905, is amended so as to direct the battalion of the 4th Infantry now on duty in the Department of California to relieve the garrisons of the 8th Infantry at Fort Slocum, New York, and Columbus Barracks, Ohio, in time to permit the 8th Infantry to sail from San Francisco, Cal., on March 5, 1906, in obedience to Par. I, G.O. No. 186, W.D., Nov. 6, 1905.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 198, NOV. 22, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

1. In view of the amendment of Par. 1372, Army Regulations, published in G.O. No. 170, W.D., Oct. 15, 1905, Artillery district commanders are authorized to convene special boards for the re-examination of gunners of Coast Artillery and department commanders like boards for the re-examination of gunners of Field Artillery who have not requalified within the period stated in Par. 1372, as amended, and who, in consequence, have lost their gunner's pay. Except as to the time when convened, these special boards shall be governed in all respects by the existing orders regulating the annual examinations for Coast and Field Artillery gunners, respectively. The special authority conferred by this order terminates for each organization with the first annual examination subsequent to the date hereof.

2. Enlisted men of the Artillery, not belonging to companies or batteries, are authorized to take the gunner's examination and upon qualification are entitled to the extra pay provided by law for gunners. For purpose of examination and qualification such men shall be attached to convenient organizations, and in all matters pertaining to the examination shall be governed by existing orders as are the men of the organizations to which they are so attached.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIR. 21, NOV. 14, 1905, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

On account of reports by the chief paymaster of errors and omissions in the preparation of final statements in the cases of men discharged by purchase, and irregularities in the deposit of the purchase price, the attention of all officers concerned is called to the provisions of G.O. No. 48, W.D., 1904; Par. 1396, Army Regulations, 1904, and extracts from paragraphs 640 and 641, Manual of the Pay Department, which are published, but which we omit.

CIR. 59, NOV. 15, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The medical examination to which recruits enlisted at general recruiting stations are to be subjected at depots and posts will be the same as that prescribed in the manual for the examination of recruits and the Army Regulations for recruits at enlistment, and will be conducted with the same thoroughness. When, however, as a result of such examination a recruit is found to have defects which should have prevented enlistment, but which are not permanently disqualifying and are remediable within a reasonable time, he will be retained in service and the defects will be noted. In case of doubt the recruit should be subjected to the usual service tests to determine his fitness. If the recruit is found to be unfit for service for any reason the provisions of Par. 877, Army Regulations, as amended by Par. I, G.O. No. 194, Nov. 15, 1905, W.D., will govern.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIR. 60, NOV. 18, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The certificate of the company commander at the foot of each page of the Company Sick Report Book is changed to read as follows:

"The entries made above are correct, and the opinion expressed in column four is based upon the best evidence obtainable," and the note below the certificate above referred to is changed to read as follows:

"The examination will be made and the report signed by a commissioned officer of the company before the report is sent to the medical officer, if practicable. If the company officer can not state whether the alleged sickness or injury originated in the line of duty, he will write undetermined in column four."

These changes will be interpolated in ink by company commanders in the books now on hand.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 33, NOV. 8, 1905, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Cos. I and K, 10th Inf., upon arrival in this department from Portland, Oregon, will go into quarters at the cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., until Nov. 25, 1905, and will then, not later than 9 o'clock a.m., embark on the transport scheduled to leave this port on that date. Upon arrival at Honolulu, these companies will disembark and proceed to Camp McKinley, H.T., and there take station.

G.O. 23, NOV. 16, 1905, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

First Lieut. Joseph Herring, 24th U.S. Inf., having been brought before a G.C.M. convened at Fort Harrison, Mont., of which Col. George P. Borden, 24th Inf., was president, and Capt. Albert Laws, 24th Inf., was judge advocate, for trial upon charges involving violation of the 61st and 62d Articles of War, and having been tried for violation of the 62d Article of War only (one specification), and having pleaded "not guilty" to the specification and the charge, was found "not guilty," and was acquitted.

The acquittal is approved. Orders have already been issued for Lieutenant Herring's release from arrest and his restoration to duty.

By command of Brigadier General Carr:

ALBERT TODD, Major and Military Secretary.

G.O. 24, NOV. 13, 1905, SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

So much of G.O. No. 23, c.s., these headquarters, as conflicts with G.O. No. 187, c.s., W.D. (subsequently issued), is hereby revoked. The movement of the 22d Battery, Field Art., therein indicated, will be by rail in conformity with the War Department order above cited.

By command of Brigadier General Baldwin:

WALTER S. SCHUYLER, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, commanding Department of Missouri, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf., A.D.C., will proceed to Forts Niobrara, Neb., Meade, S.D., Robinson, Neb., and Mackenzie, Wyo., and make the annual inspection of the posts mentioned. (Nov. 8, D. Mo.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Gonzalez S. Bingham, Q.M., will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty. (Nov. 20, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Albert Pierpont will be placed upon the retired list created to take effect upon receipt of this order. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

The retirement from active service by the President, to take effect Dec. 15, 1905, of Lieut. Col. Medad C. Martin, deputy Q.M.G., upon his own application, after over thirty-two years' service, is announced. Lieutenant Colonel Martin will proceed to his home. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. J. Estcourt Sawyer, Deputy Q.M.G., is relieved from duty in charge of the General Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, Jeffersonville, Ind., and will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and report in person to the commanding general, Department of Dakota, for duty as chief Q.M. of that department, relieving Lieut. Col. William W. Robinson, Jr., Deputy Q.M.G., who will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty as Chief Q.M. of that department, relieving Lieut. Col. Medad C. Martin, Deputy Q.M.G. (Nov. 21, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Major William L. Geary, C.S., is relieved from duty in the Philippine Division, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila, on or about March 5, 1906, to San Francisco, for further orders. (Nov. 8, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for four months, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at San Juan, P.R., is granted Major William F. Lippitt, surg. (Nov. 8, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect Dec. 20, 1905, is granted Contract Dental Surg. F. Homer Wolven. (Nov. 18, D.E.)

Par. I, S.O. No. 69, c.s., these headquarters, is amended so as to direct Contract Dental Surg. George L. Menden, to proceed to Fort Dade, Fla., for duty. (Oct. 31, D.G.)

The following named medical officers and contract surgeons are assigned to temporary duty in this department at the stations hereinafter indicated until the sailing of the first transport on which stateroom accommodations can be furnished them, at which time they will then comply with whatever orders and instructions they may have from the War Department: First Lieut. Edmund D. Shortridge, to the attending surgeon's office, San Francisco; 1st Lieut. Samuel M. De Loffre, to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; 1st Lieut. George P. Juenemann, to the Army transport Logan; 1st Lieut. Earl H. Brunst, to the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Angel Island, Cal.; 1st Lieut. Frank C. Baker, Frank T. Woodbury, Robert N. Blanchard and Contract Surg. George L. Marion, to the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco; Contract Surg. George R. Clayton, to the Presidio of San Francisco. (Nov. 7, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect at once, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert E. Noble, asst. surg., Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Angel Island. (Nov. 8, D. Cal.)

Par. 19, S.O. 223, W.D., Sept. 26, 1905, relating to Sergt. 1st Class Walter Blumenthal, H.C., is revoked. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

Sergt. George O. Snyder, H.C., now at Fort Douglas, Utah, will report to the C.O., of that post for duty. (Nov. 20, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Ernest Vollmeyer, H.C., General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., will be sent to the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, Cal., at such time as will enable him to be sent to Manila, on the transport leaving San Francisco, about Dec. 15, 1905. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

The C.O., Allegheny Arsenal, Pa., will send Sergt. Alexander Berkowitz, H.C., to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Nov. 21, D.E.)

So much of Par. 11, S.O. 245, W.D., Oct. 21, 1905, as relates to Sergt. 1st Class Theodore Bitterman, H.C., is revoked. (Nov. 21, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Theodore Bitterman, H.C., Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., will be sent on or about Dec. 4, 1905, to the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, Cal., and from there to Manila, on the transport leaving San Francisco, Cal. Dec. 15, 1905. (Nov. 21, W.D.)

Leave from Dec. 19, 1905, to Jan. 5, 1906, is granted Major W. F. Lippitt, surg. (Nov. 22, D.E.)

First Lieut. Raymond F. Metcalfe, asst. surg., upon his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, for duty during the absence of 1st Lieut. Carroll D. Buck, asst. surg., upon whose return to Fort Leavenworth Lieutenant Metcalfe will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. Edward P. Rockhill, asst. surg., will report in person on Friday, Dec. 29, 1905, to Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, deputy surg. general, president of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to determine his fitness for advancement. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Major Joseph E. Kuhn, C.E., will report in person to the Chief of Staff for temporary duty in his office. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Corpl. of Ord. Joseph McNally will be placed upon the retired list upon receipt of this order. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

First Class Pvt. John A. Stevens, Ord. Dept., will be placed upon the retired list created to take effect upon receipt of this order. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Master Signal Electrician Max Pollner, Signal Corps, will on Nov. 13 proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty. (Nov. 9, W.D.)

Non-commissioned officers in charge of Signal Corps store rooms in Artillery districts will, immediately upon the receipt of delicate apparatus and before opening

and unpacking, report its arrival to the senior civilian engineer in charge of the installation and request an inspection. The purpose of this inspection is to determine the condition of the apparatus upon its arrival in the district, and the storekeeper will be held responsible for any deterioration which may develop in the apparatus during the period in which it is under his care. Civilian experts have been instructed to report upon the condition of such apparatus to the officer in charge of the installation, a copy of the report being furnished the storekeeper. (Nov. 16, Sig. Office.)

Officers of the Signal Corps in charge of central store rooms will arrange for an expert inspection of all apparatus received by them, immediately upon its arrival and before opening and unpacking. The purpose of this inspection is to determine whether or not the apparatus received has been injured in shipment, and, so far as possible, to determine whether or not the instrument is operative. It is not intended that any attempt should be made to compare the articles with the specifications, but it is necessary that any defects arising from carelessness in handling be reported to the Chief Signal Officer of the department without delay. (Nov. 16, Sig. Office.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps, made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are announced: To be first-class sergeants: Sergts. Luther I. Rose and Marion L. Potter, to be subject to a successful mental examination, to date Nov. 16, 1905. To be corporals: First Class Pmts. Edmund A. Wisdom, Benjamin H. Swiler, Charles A. Little and Lloyd E. Kizer, to date Nov. 16, 1905. (Nov. 16, Sig. Office.)

Announcement is made of the following promotions by the Chief Signal Officer, Philippine Division: To be corporal: First Class Pvt. Oliver Mikesell, Jr., to date Oct. 1, 1905. (Nov. 16, Sig. Office.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

G.O. 4, Nov. 13, 1905, 1st Cavalry, Fort Clark, Texas. The retirement, this date, from active service, of Sergt. Major William R. Volland, is announced.

Sergeant Major Volland's record of service is as follows: Troop 2d Cav., from March 18, 1876, to March 17, 1881. Troop 1, 1st Cav., from Aug. 4, 1881, until his appointment as sergeant major of the regiment.

His warrant as sergeant, dating from Dec. 5, 1883, alone testifies to his trustworthiness and ability as a soldier, while his discharges clearly show the high impression made upon many troop commanders.

Sergeant Major Volland took part in the Sioux Campaign in 1876, the Nez Perces Campaign in 1877, the Sioux Campaign in 1890, the Battle of San Juan Hill, Cuba, in 1898, and the Batangas Campaign in 1901 and 1902.

The 1st Cavalry points with pride to a long and distinguished service of over seventy-two years, made so by officers and enlisted men whose sense of duty has been and is of the highest, and Sergeant Major Volland, in leaving his regiment, can feel that he has added to its service by duty well done.

By order of Colonel Hughes:

CONRAD S. BABCOCK, Capt., Adjutant, 1st Cav.

Sick leave for three months, to take effect upon his being relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., is granted 2d Lieut. Horace N. Munro, 1st Cav. (Nov. 21, W.D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William B. Cowin, 3d Cav., is extended twelve days. (Nov. 21, W.D.)

First Lieut. Consuelo A. Seonae, 3d Cav., is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will return to his proper station. (Nov. 21, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Dec. 15, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. E. Kearsley Sterling, 3d Cav., Fort Assiniboine. (Nov. 17, D.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

First Lieut. Samuel A. Purviance, 4th Cav., en route to the Philippine Islands to join his troop, and being unable to obtain transportation on the transport sailing Nov. 6, will report at Presidio of San Francisco, for duty with the 4th Cavalry at that station, to accompany Troop H to the Philippine Islands. (Nov. 6, D. Cal.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Dec. 20, is granted Lieut. Col. George H. Paddock, 5th Cav., Fort Wingate, N.M. (Nov. 15, S.W.D.)

Sick leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Peter J. Hennessey, 5th Cav. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Major Henry L. Ripley, 8th Cav., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, to take effect Dec. 1, 1905. (Nov. 21, W.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Granville R. Fortescue, 10th Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Nov. 18, 1905. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

First Lieut. John Alden Degen, 12th Cav., was on Nov. 13 appointed adjutant of the 2d Squadron, 12th Cav., vice 1st Lieut. Lewis W. Cass, relieved by expiration of term. 2d Lieut. Clarence A. Stott, 12th Cav., on the same date was appointed squadron Q.M. and C.S. of the 2d Squadron to serve unexpired portion of term, vice 2d Lieut. Robert McC. Beck, Jr., promoted first lieutenant. Capt. Percy E. Trippe is transferred from Troop A to Troop K. Capt. Robert E. L. Michie is transferred from Troop K to Troop A.

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 1, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. T. M. Reagan, 15th Cav. (Nov. 17, D.E.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect about Jan. 11, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Francis A. Rugles, 15th Cav. (Nov. 17, D.E.)

Leave for thirteen days, to take effect about Dec. 23, is granted 1st Lieut. Ben Lear, 15th Cav. (Nov. 22, D.E.)

Leave for thirteen days, to take effect about Dec. 23, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Ben Lear, 15th Cav. (Nov. 20, D.E.)

Second Lieut. Arthur J. Lynch, 15th Cav., now temporarily at Fort Jay, N.Y., will proceed to his station, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and report in arrest to his commanding officer. (Nov. 21, D.E.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. S. M. MILLS, CHIEF ARTILLERY.

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Fort Worden, Wash., with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Col. George S. Grimes, A.C. (Nov. 20, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect Dec. 26, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Walter V. Cotechett, A.C., recruiting officer. (Nov. 20, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days, to commence about Jan. 2, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas W. Hollyday, A.C. (Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.) (Nov. 21, D.E.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. David McC. McKell, A.C., is extended one month on account of sickness. (Nov. 17, A.D.)

Leave from Dec. 23, 1905, to Jan. 7, 1906, both dates inclusive, is granted 1st Lieut. George L. Hicks, Jr., A.C. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

Leave from Dec. 23, 1905, to Jan. 7, 1906, both dates inclusive, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 2d Lieut. William H. Menges, A.C. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Dec. 14, 1905, is granted Capt. William F. Hancock, A.C., Fort Casey. (Nov. 7, P.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Artillery Corps are made to take effect this date: Capt. Clint C. Hearn from the 118th Co., C.A., to the 11th Battery, F.A. Captain Hearn will join the battery to which he is transferred. Capt. Cornells De W. Wilcox from the 1st Co., C.A., to the 118th Co., C.A. Captain Wilcox will join

the company to which he is transferred. Capt. Gordon G. Heiner from the 3d Co., C.A., to the 1st Co., C.A. Captain Heiner will join the company to which he is transferred. Capt. Andrew Moses from the unassigned list to the 3d Co., C.A. Second Lieut. Bruce Cotten from the 102d Co., C.A., to the 3d Co., C.A. Lieutenant Cotten will join the company to which he is transferred. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

The Artillery officers hereinafter named will report on Monday, Dec. 11, 1905, to Major W. Fitzhugh Carter, surg., president of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination for promotion: First Lieut. Henry H. Sheen, 1st Lieut. John W. Gulick, 2d Lieut. Gordon Robinson, Richard Furnival, William Tidball, James Prentice. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

Major William P. Duvall, A.C., is relieved from duty as member of the General Staff Corps, to take effect Dec. 1, 1905. He will report in person on that date to the Chief of Artillery for duty as principal assistant in his office. (Nov. 21, W.D.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Dec. 14, 1905, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major Leverett H. Walker, A.C. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Willis C. Metcalf, A.C. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. C. M. Bunker, A.C. (Nov. 21, At. Div.)

INFANTRY.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Chief Musician William F. Westphalinger, 3d Inf., will be placed upon the retired list, to take effect upon receipt of this order. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. P. H. RAY.

Leave for two months is granted Major David C. Shanks, 4th Inf. (Nov. 16, D. Lakes.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 13, 1905, is granted Capt. Harry E. Knight, 5th Inf. (Nov. 21, D.E.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Capt. Frederick W. Coleman, 10th Inf., will remain on temporary duty at the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, California, until further orders. (Nov. 9, P.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

First Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp, will report in person to the general superintendent of the Army transport service at San Francisco, for duty as Q.M. of the transport Logan during the next voyage of that transport to Manila, and return to San Francisco, temporarily relieving Capt. Wendell L. Simpson, Q.M., who will report in person to the depot Q.M. at San Francisco for temporary duty as his assistant. Upon the return of the transport Logan to San Francisco Lieutenant Mitchell will resume his duties as aide-de-camp on the staff of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Leave for two months and two days, to take effect upon the completion of his duties at the U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., is granted 2d Lieut. Robert E. Boyers, 15th Inf. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

The detail of 1st Lieut. Louis S. D. Rucker, jr., 16th Inf., for duty pertaining to the militia of the State of Georgia, is further extended to Jan. 1, 1907. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

Major Robert F. Ames, 16th Inf., is relieved from further duty with the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry and will proceed to New York City. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Gilbert M. Allen, 19th Inf. (Nov. 21, W.D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Capt. William P. Burnham, 20th Inf., is assigned to special duty at headquarters, Department of California, with station in San Francisco. (Nov. 4, D. Cal.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. W. B. WHEELER.

The leave granted Capt. Peter W. Davison, 22d Inf., is extended two months. (Nov. 20, W.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. P. BORDEN.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Thomas B. Crockett, 24th Inf., is further extended three months and fifteen days. (Nov. 21, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect Dec. 1, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. Walter S. Fulton, 24th Inf., Fort Missoula. (Nov. 18, D.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Dec. 1, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. James E. McDonald, 24th Inf., Fort Harrison, Mont. (Nov. 13, D.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Nov. 15, 1905, is granted Major Charles W. Penrose, 25th Inf., Fort Niobrara. (Nov. 7, D. Mo.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. L. R. BROWN.

First Lieut. Robert K. Spiller, 26th Inf., will report in person to the Q.M. General of the Army for temporary duty in his office, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., Schuylkill Arsenal for inspection duty, with station at Philadelphia. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted 2d Lieut. Edward J. Moran, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Nov. 10, D. Lakes.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1905, with permission to apply for an extension of one month is granted 2d Lieut. Benjamin F. Miller, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan. (Nov. 6, D. Lakes.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT, LIEUT. COL. H. K. BAILEY. The leave granted 1st Lieut. William H. Armstrong, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, is extended one month. (Nov. 17, A.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Walter G. Cooper, of his commission as an officer of the Philippine Scouts, has been accepted, to take effect Jan. 1, 1906. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board to consist of Col. Earl D. Thomas, 11th Cav., Lieut. Col. Frederick Von Schrader, deputy quartermaster general, Major Henry M. Andrews, A.C., W. G. Turner, veterinary surgeon, Q.M.D., is appointed to meet at the call of the senior member of the board at National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill., for the purpose of inspecting Artillery horses being purchased under contract for the Army. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed at Fort Monroe, Va., for the examination of Artillery officers for promotion. Detail: Majors W. Fitzhugh Carter, surgeon; Charles J. Bailey, A.C.; Capt. Harry F. Jackson, A.C.; Joseph P. Tracy, A.C.; Contract Surg. Charles H. Stearns, U.S.A.; 1st Lieut. William H. Wilson, A.C., recorder. Lieut. Col. John A. Lundeen and Major George L. Anderson, A.C., are detailed as members of the board for service during the examination of captains only. Vice Capt. Harry F. Jackson and Joseph P. Tracy, Art. Corps. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Preble, Me., Nov. 28, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. David A. Nelson, 10th Co., C.A., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail: Major William C. Rafferty, 1st Lieut. Joseph Matson, and 2d Lieut. Henry W. Bunn, A.C. (Nov. 22, D.E.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 28, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of Q.M. Sergt. Charles F. Wilson, 6th Co., C.A., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail: Capt. Harry F. Jackson, A.C., Peter C. Hains, jr., Q.M., 1st Lieut. Frank E. Hopkins, A.C. (Nov. 22, D.E.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Quincy O.M. Gillmore, retired, is at his own request relieved from duty with the militia of New Jersey, and will proceed to his home. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

At his own request Capt. Harry E. Knight is transferred from the 5th Infantry to the 1st Infantry, to take effect Dec. 17, 1905. He will proceed to join the company to which assigned. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 236, Oct. 11, 1905, W.D., as assigns Capt. Edmund Wittenmyer to the 1st Infantry is amended so as to assign him to the 5th Infantry, to take effect Dec. 17, 1905. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa., the 24th day of November, 1905. Detail for the Court: Lieut. Col. Charles L. Hodges, 23d Inf.; Major Colville F. Terrett, 8th Inf.; Major George Bell, jr., 1st Inf.; Capt. Samuel Seay, jr., 23d Inf.; Capt. Andrew W. Brewster, 9th Inf.; Capt. Howard L. Laubach, 23d Inf.; Capt. Houston F. Evans, 8th Inf.; Capt. Lambert W. Jordan, jr., 1st Inf.; Capt. Frank Halstead, 23d Inf.; Capt. J. K. Miller, adjutant, 8th Inf., judge advocate. (Nov. 17, D.E.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

Transports.

BUFORD—Sailed from Honolulu Nov. 13 for San Francisco with 14th Cavalry.

DIX—Sailed from Manila Nov. 21 for Seattle.

INGALLS—At Manila, P.I.

LOGAN—Arrived at San Francisco Oct. 31 with Co. B, 9th Infantry. To sail for Manila Nov. 25 with Cos. I and K, 10th Inf., for Honolulu.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco, Sept. 13.

SHERMAN—Sailed from San Francisco for Manila Nov. 6; left Honolulu Nov. 15.

SUMNER—At New York.

THOMAS—Sailed from Manila Nov. 15 for San Francisco with 7th Infantry.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

WARREN—At San Francisco.

Cablesips.

BURNSIDE—Capt. C. S. Wallace, Signal Corps. At Seattle, Oct. 31.

LISCUM—1st Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps. In Philippine waters.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps. Address Army Building, New York, N.Y. At Fort Monroe, Va.

CHANGES AMONG COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Promotions, retirements and appointments, recorded in the Military Secretary's Office, between Oct. 15 and Nov. 15, 1905:

Corps of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. Charles E. L. B. Davis to be colonel, Oct. 15, 1905.

Major Walter L. Fisk to be lieutenant colonel, Oct. 15, 1905.

Capt. Henry Lervey to be major, Oct. 15, 1905.

First Lieut. Edward M. Markham to be captain, Oct. 15, 1905.

Second Lieut. Charles R. Pettis to be first lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1905.

Cavalry Arm.

Major Thaddeus W. Jones, 13th Cav., to be lieutenant colonel, Oct. 20, 1905; to the 7th Cavalry.

Capt. Harry C. Benson, 4th Cav., to be major, Oct. 20, 1905; to the 13th Cavalry.

Capt. George H. Sands, 6th Cav., to be major, Oct. 29, 1905; to the 10th Cavalry.

First Lieut. Charles C. Farmer, jr., 10th Cav., to be captain, Oct. 20, 1905; to the 4th Cavalry.

First Lieut. Stuart Heintzelman, 6th Cav., to be captain, Oct. 20, 1905; to the 6th Cavalry.

First Lieut. John D. Long, 12th Cav., to be captain, Nov. 7, 1905; to the 11th Cavalry.

Second Lieut. E. Kearsley Sterling, 3d Cav., to be first lieutenant, Oct. 20, 1905; to the 10th Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Wiley P. Mangum, jr., 15th Cav., to be first lieutenant, Oct. 20, 1905; to the 6th Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Charles J. Naylor, 4th Cav., to be first lieutenant, Nov. 7, 1905; to the 12th Cavalry.

Artillery Corps.

Lieut. Col. Luigi Lomia to be colonel, Nov. 7, 1905.

Major Albert S. Cummins to be lieutenant colonel, Nov. 7, 1905.

Capt. Millard F. Harmon to be major, Nov. 7, 1905.

Second Lieut. Raymond S. Pratt to be first lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1905.

Second Lieut. Alfred A. Maybach to be first lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1905.

Infantry Arm.

To be colonel—Lieut. Col. Walter S. Scott, 11th Inf., Oct. 30, 1905; to the 15th Infantry.

To be lieutenant colonel—Major Palmer G. Wood, 12th Inf., Oct. 30, 1905; to the 11th Infantry.

To be major—Capt. Frank B. Andrus, 8th Inf., Oct. 30, 1905; to the 12th Infantry.

Second Lieutenant to be first lieutenants.

Robert G. Pack, 27th Inf., July 28, 1905; to the 7th Infantry.

Robert J. Binford, 15th Inf., July 28, 1905; to the 20th Infantry.

John A. Brockman, 7th Inf., July 28, 1905; to the 17th Infantry.

Robert W. Adams, 2d Inf., July 29, 1905; to the 9th Infantry.

Sheldon W. Anding, 8th Inf., Aug. 8, 1905; to the 30th Infantry.

William G. Murchison, 8th Inf., Aug. 8, 1905; to the 19th Infantry.

Charles C. Finch, 11th Inf., Aug. 11, 1905; to the 12th Infantry.

John S. McCleery, 20th Inf., Aug. 15, 1905; to the 21st Infantry.

Elynn H. Wagner, 17th Inf., Aug. 21, 1905; to the 29th Infantry.

Thomas W. Brown, 27th Inf., Aug. 30, 1905; to the 23d Infantry.

Otis R. Cole, 19th Inf., Sept. 2, 1905; to the 21st Infantry.

Shelby C. Leasure, 14th Inf., Sept. 10, 1905; to the 17th Infantry.

Daniel E. Shean, 16th Inf., Sept. 12, 1905; to the 9th Infantry.

Charles F. Herr, 19th Inf., Sept. 22, 1905; to the 21st Infantry.

Assignment of additional second lieutenants as second lieutenants.

Additional 2d Lieut. George W. Maddox, 20th Inf., June 17, 1905, to the 27th Infantry, with rank from June 13, 1905.

Additional 2d Lieut. Walter E. Pridgen, 22d Inf., June 28, 1905, to the 1st Infantry, with rank from June 13, 1905.

Additional 2d Lieut. James W. H. Reisinger, jr., 27th Inf., June 30, 1905, to the 27th Infantry, with rank from June 13, 1905.

Additional 2d Lieut. Rupert A. Dunford, 26th Inf., July 17, 1905, to the 26th Inf., with rank from June 13, 1905.

Additional 2d Lieut. Charles C. Bankhead, 28th Inf., July 29, 1905, to the 28th Infantry, with rank from June 13, 1905.

Philippine Scouts—Appointments.

Second Lieut. James B. Hutchinson to be first lieutenant, Nov. 15, 1905.

Batt. Sergt. Major Thomas Gordon, 6th Inf., to be second lieutenant, Oct. 16, 1905.

First Sergt. William G. Carter, Co. M, 20th Inf., to be second lieutenant, Nov. 15, 1905.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Nov. 17, 1905.

Col. Walter Howe, Art. Corps, who, with Mrs. Howe, has been visiting their son and daughter-in-law in El Paso for the last few weeks, left last week for Bloomington, Ill.

Capt. Albert S. Brooks, 29th Inf., and the detachment that accompanied him, returned last week from their hunting trip in high good humor, for nine large deer and a wagon load of smaller game bore witness to their prowess.

Mrs. Ammon A. Augur entertained last week at an elaborate and delightful luncheon. The decorations were in yellow chrysanthemums, and each place card was a Gibson picture, done by Miss Anice Augur. The ladies who enjoyed Mrs. Augur's hospitality were: Mrs. Jacobo Blanco, Mrs. Heyburn Russell and Mrs. Pratt, of El Paso; Miss Todd, of Boston, a guest of Mrs. Russell, and Mrs. Albert S. Brooks, Mrs. Ernest E. Haskell and Mrs. Clarence E. Farnham, of the garrison.

Mrs. Aloe, wife of Lieut. Alfred Aloe, 12th Inf., and her small son, who have been making a short visit to Mrs. Aloe's mother, Mrs. Robert Campbell, in El Paso, left last week for a visit to her sister, Mrs. Wright, of Chicago, before joining Lieutenant Aloe in Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Aloe has not yet fully recovered from her recent severe illness. Lieut. Richard Rifenberck is packing up preparatory to his approaching move to Fort Douglas, where his recent transfer calls him for duty.

The long-expected football game of last week witnessed the defeat of the soldier eleven with the score very much in favor of the team from Mesilla Park, N.M.

From now on the ladies of the garrison will receive every Thursday afternoon. Now that the road from El Paso to the garrison is such a fine drive, many residents of the city will take advantage of it and call at the garrison. All the officers' quarters and various other buildings at the post are receiving a new coat of paint and other necessary repairs.

The afternoon reception given this week in honor of Mrs. Ernest E. Haskell, wife of Lieutenant Haskell, by the ladies of the garrison and Mrs. T. H. Logan and the Misses Logan, was a very attractive and pleasant affair. The house and dainty table were decorated with red carnations, the lights were softened by red shades, which made everyone look youthful and at their best. The guests were welcomed by Mrs. Ammon A. Augur, Mrs. Ernest E. Haskell, Mrs. Ulysses G. Worrlow and Mrs. T. H. Logan. The artistic tea table was presided over by Mrs. Wilford Twyman, and Mrs. Frederick Koyle, who poured coffee and chocolate. Mrs. Clarence E. Farnham, Miss McCleave and the Misses Logan passed the delicious refreshments, and after leaving the dining room the guests were greeted by Mrs. Albert S. Brooks in the library. Full dress parade was held at five o'clock, and was very much enjoyed by the visitors from El Paso, who have the usual feminine admiration for "brass buttons." After parade the officers called at Mrs. Augur's and were served with refreshments and pleasant chatter, and the whole affair was voted a decided success.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Nov. 19, 1905.

Great enthusiasm was manifested Sunday morning on the post gridiron when Troop E met the 27th Battery in one of the hardest fought games of football of the season. The officers and their families were present and shared their applause with the contesting soldiers, while the Cavalrymen were lined up on one side and the Artillerymen on the other, both sides raging with horns and whistles. The game will probably be the last of the season, and was a final test for supremacy among the individual organizations. At ten o'clock Klinger kicked off to the Battery. Flansberg, the Battery quarterback, directed his game with much success, carrying the troops before his team to the five-yard line. There Troop E set up a defense as formidable as a stone wall. The Cavalry received the ball for downs, and Quarterback Stoup began a series of plays that brought cheers from all sides. Fullback Barth was called upon, each time carrying the linesmen's rods with him. A spectacular was then made by the Cavalry quarterback on a fake tandem play. Stoup shot around right end, passed all obstruction, and dashed across the field. He was skillfully downed within fifteen yards of the Artillery goal by Griffen. Stoup made another dash around end for a touchdown, and Klinger kicked an easy goal. When the ball was again Troop E made two successive fumbles and lost their ball for failure to cover ground. The Battery could not get around the ends, but were successful in mass plays. The game varied with alternate successes, time being called with Troop E within one yard of another touchdown. Score, 6 to 0.

The second half was equally exciting. As long as the Battery had the ball, prospects seemed very perilous for the Troop, but after a hard fight they lost it on downs. Again they were carried back to their goal by short gains. Thirty yards from the Artillery goal the Troop lost the ball on a fumble. The Artillery attempted a kick; the troops broke their line, the ball struck Langland and rebounded; Langland seized it and planted it under the Artillery goal. Time was again called, leaving the score 11 to 0. The game was fair in every respect, and merited much praise for both sides. Line-ups:

Troop E.	27th Battery.
Everson	R.E.
Klinger	R.T.
Mason	R.G.
Thygesen	R.C.
Wheeler	L.E.
Mehring	L.T.
Dimmerling	L.G.
Barth	F.B.
Stoup	Q.B.
Langland	R.H.
Ryan	L.H.

Mrs. Henry C. Smither, wife of Captain Smither, entertained the ladies of the post last Wednesday afternoon at euchre. Appropriate refreshments were served on a table extending through three rooms, and delicately decorated to carry out a rainbow effect. Col. and Mrs. Alex Rodgers entertained in honor of the bride and groom, Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel W. Robertson, last Saturday evening, having with them Lieut. and Mrs. Robertson, Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Smither and Lieut. and Mrs. George C. Bowman. Capt. and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt entertained a number of their friends at a card party last week. Capt. Warren Dean, the standing hop committee, with assistance of Mrs. Smither, is preparing for a cotillion the evening before Thanksgiving, to be a very formal affair.

Mrs. Francis J. Koester has returned from New York. Lieut. Francis Ruggles, 15th Cav., has been confined to his quarters as the result of a fall from his horse last Thursday while taking a cross-country ride. He and Lieutenant Norton dined informally with Lieut. and Mrs. S. W. Robertson last Thursday evening. Mrs. Leon R. Partridge will avoid the severe winter here by going to her home in Oklahoma City. The Lieutenant will join her next spring and accompany her on her return to the garrison. Capt. Warren Dean left last Wednesday for New York city, to return the latter part of the week, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Theresa Dean.

Regimental Commissary Sergeant and Mrs. Robert D. Cooper are the proud parents of a fine baby daughter. The date for the football game between the post team and the 5th Infantry men of Plattsburg Barracks has been changed from Thanksgiving day to the 25th.

The roster of non-commissioned officers of the 15th

Cavalry, which has been received from the post printer, makes a very nice pamphlet, and is sold to the non-coms at the very cheap price of two and a half cents. The scheme was originated by Regimental Sergt. Major Pierre Burek.

The Vermont Society Daughters of 1812, have been busy marking the graves of the soldiers of 1812 buried in Burlington. Among them is the grave of Capt. Horace B. Sawyer, U.S.N., whose daughter, Mrs. Moore, wife of Commodore John W. Moore, U.S.N., is in the city as guest of friends, and is planning to erect a monument over her father's grave in the spring.

A highly interesting game of association football was played on the post grounds Sunday afternoon between the post team and Norwich University. At the close of two twenty-five-minute halves the game was called off, the score being three to nothing in favor of the post.

Mrs. Leon R. Partridge entertained at euche last Monday evening in honor of the visiting young ladies of the post, Miss Bruce, of San Francisco, and Miss Howell, of Portland. The ladies' prize, a large bunch of yellow chrysanthemums, was captured by Miss Bruce. Lieutenant Ruggles won the gentlemen's prize, a gold ink well. Refreshments were served.

Much disappointment has been felt that the football game scheduled for Saturday between the post team and Middlebury College has been cancelled by the latter team.

Capt. George C. Barnhardt, 15th Cav., is again confined to his quarters by illness. Lieut. T. M. Reagan, 15th Cav., is also under the surgeon's care.

The fourteenth anniversary meeting of the Vermont Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, was held in Burlington Friday evening, and thirteen applicants were received into the commandery. A banquet and reception followed the meeting. Among the military present were: Lieut. Col. Alex. Rodgers, 15th Cav.; Major Joseph T. Clarke, surg., and Mrs. Clarke; Mrs. H. D. Snyder, wife of Major Snyder, of Fort Sam Houston; Capt. and Mrs. Thomas B. Lamoreux, A.C., and Capt. John Conklin, A.C. Major Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., retired, gave the address of the evening, taking for his subject, "Atlant and Sherman's March to the Sea."

Officers present from this garrison at a German stag dinner given at the Crescent Beach Country Club last Thursday evening were Major E. E. Gayle, Capt. John Conklin, Veterinarian Fred Foster, A.C., Lieuts. Philip Mowry, Richard B. Going, F. J. Cameron and Veterinarian Grutzman, 15th Cav.

Miss Clara Hovey, daughter of Major H. W. Hovey, 24th Inf., U.S.A., is the guest of Mrs. K. R. B. Flint, at Montpelier, Vt.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Nov. 22, 1905.

The largest score of the season made by the home team was that rolled up on Saturday, Nov. 18, in the game with the Trinity eleven, which filled the date originally scheduled for Susquehanna. The weather was perfect, the attendance very good for a minor game. The contest was very one-sided, as the final score of 34 to 0 shows. The following was the West Point lineup: Rockwell, I.; Erwin (Sultan), I.; Weeks (Moss), I.; Abraham (Lewis), C.; Christy, r.g.; Mettler, r.t.; Gillespie (Wilhelm), r.e.; Beavers (Moss), l.h.b.; Hill (Grebler), r.h.b.; Torney (Watkins), f.b.; Johnson, q.b. Touchdowns, Hill (2); Weeks (3); Grebler; goals, Beavers (2); Torney, Grebler.

Scores of other games played on Saturday of especial interest to West Point: Annapolis, 22, Virginia, 0; Yale, 23, Princeton, 4; Harvard, 6, Dartmouth, 6; Carlisle, 34, Cincinnati, 5; Syracuse, 28, R.P.I., 0; Holy Cross, 12, Tufts, 2. The last game of the season to be played at West Point will be with Syracuse, Saturday of the present week, Nov. 25. It promises to be a good game.

The official circular states that the football squad will be taken to the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York city, on Friday night, Dec. 1, and will leave on special train for Princeton at about eleven o'clock on Saturday morning. After the game the squad will return to the city and go to the Hippodrome for the Saturday evening performance. The Waldorf-Astoria will be Army Headquarters, Dec. 2 and 3.

For Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 22, a game is announced between the 1st eleven and the last eleven men of the 2d Class. It promises much amusement, while possibly lacking in technical football science. The "Engineers" and the "Goats" will be the titles of the opposing squads.

The members of the 1st Class visited the Horse Show in Madison Square Garden, New York city, last Saturday, the closing day of the exhibition. The members of the football team did not attend. The number present was about sixty.

Last Wednesday evening was ladies' night at the club, and the occasion was equally enjoyed by hosts of guests. Meetings of the Card and Reading Clubs were held on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. "Outlines of Japanese History to 1800" was the paper read by Mrs. Hammond at the latter. Rev. Dr. Albert Danker, of Malden, Mass., conducted the services in Memorial Hall last Sunday morning. Col. and Mrs. James L. Lusk have been recent guests of Major and Mrs. Patrick.

Last week Tuesday, General Mills officiated informally at the laying of a corner stone in the Cadet barracks, in course of construction. A sealed box, containing data relative to the Academy, was enclosed in the stone.

GOATS VS. ENGINEERS.

A football game that was a source of much joy to the cadets of the Military Academy was played at West Point on Nov. 22, between teams representing the "Engineers" and the "Goats" of the Second Class. The teams were as follows: Engineers: Steese (Capt.), R. G. Alexander, Holabird, O'Connor, Watkins, Park, N. P. Rogers, J. B. Rose, G. E. Humphrey, T. L. Coles, Glassburn, Drain; linesman, Calvo; manager, Pritchett; cheer leader, W. R. Wheeler. Goats: F. M. Miller (Capt.), Snyder, H. S. Gillespie, R. W. Dusenbury, Laubach, McChord, J. L. Collins, Henry T. C. Spencer, R. M. Cheney, Harrison, Christy; cheer leader, L. C. Rockwell; linesman, Gutensohn; manager, Wilder.

The special features of the game, writes a correspondent, were long runs by Quarterback Gillespie and Right End McChord; and the general all-around playing of Captains Miller and Steese, both of whom seemed to be on the spot wherever a good man was needed the most. Once there was a great deal of confusion on account of two balls being on the field, both of which were claimed as the right ball. The final score was 0-0. Almost the entire post turned out to see the game, and sentiment, says our correspondent, was very much in favor of the Goats.

An amusing souvenir program was issued, showing the coats of arms of the respective teams, followed by many esoteric jests, comprehensible in general only by an "Engineer" or a "Goat." Captain Steese of the former is quoted as giving the following opinion of the game: "I believe, by the theory of minute ballistics, that the leather momental ellipsoid employed to-day should and must be transported beyond the Goats' maximum limit of repulsion in a unit of time." Captain Miller, of the Goats, says: "I give it as my fixed opinion that but for the Goats the bottom of the class might and probably would fall out, whereas," etc. The Goats' side of the program announces that "after the game, all cadets with the proper spirit will turn out and carry the Goats off the field. The Army Service and Hospital Corps will take care of the Engineers."

The game was umpired by Major Henry Jervy, C.E.; referee, Capt. J. B. Christian, 9th Cav.; timekeeper, Cadet Gallogly; time of halves, fifteen minutes. The artistic

work of the program was done by Cadets Larned, Holabird and Long.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 21, 1905.

Major and Mrs. Ogden Rafferty have said good-bye to their friends at Fort Monroe, and much regret is felt at the post.

The Euchre Club was very attractively entertained at Mrs. William Chamberlaine's on Monday afternoon. Those playing were: Mrs. Clint C. Hearn, Mrs. Andrew Hero, Jr., Mrs. William D. Pence, Mrs. Philip R. Ward, Mrs. Thomas Dwyer, Mrs. Harrison Hall, Mrs. Harry C. Barnes, Mrs. Alfred S. Morgan, Mrs. R. C. Marshall, Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins, Mrs. John Gifford, Mrs. Samuel G. Shartel and Mrs. Kimberley, who captured the prize. Capt. and Mrs. Clint C. Hearn are leaving the post shortly for Fort Adams, and they will be greatly missed. Capt. and Mrs. Harry F. Jackson have returned after a stay of a few days in Washington. Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick W. Stopford have as their house guests Lieutenant Stopford's mother and father, of Massachusetts. Lieut. and Mrs. John W. Gulick, at the news of Lieutenant Gulick's father's death, left for Goldsborough, N.C.

Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter very delightfully entertained at dinner on Thursday night for Major and Mrs. Ogden Rafferty, Capt. and Mrs. Alston Hamilton and Miss Maud Adams. Mrs. C. C. Hearn charmingly served as hostess of the Luncheon Club last week; some of the guests were: Mrs. William Chamberlaine, Mrs. Alston Hamilton, Mrs. Andrew Hero, Jr., Mrs. Henry C. Barnes and Mrs. Gulick.

Lieut. Joseph S. Hardin, who has been sick in his quarters, has improved. Mrs. Wesley W. K. Hamilton has reached Old Point, and will be at the Sherwood until the bachelors' quarters are completed. Mrs. Francis J. Beler has arrived at Fort Monroe.

Mrs. Isaac N. Lewis, wife of Capt. I. N. Lewis, is entertaining the people of Fort Monroe at cards, in two sections. Last Friday her guests were: Mrs. Philip R. Ward, Mrs. Thomas F. Dwyer, Mrs. Alfred S. Morgan, Mrs. Harrison Hall, Mrs. Joseph B. Douglas's sister, Miss Hall; Mrs. Edward L. Glasgow, Mrs. Edward A. Stuart, Mrs. William R. Harrison, Mrs. Samuel G. Shartel, Mrs. John B. Musgrave.

At the usual Friday evening concert and hop at the administration building, there were present Col. Ramsay D. Potts, Capt. and Mrs. George T. Bartlett, Chaplain and Mrs. Charles S. Walkley, Lieut. and Mrs. Edward D. Powers, Miss Powers, Lieut. and Mrs. Quinn Gray, Dr. Stearns and many others.

In the first section of the class, all of the student officers passed their examination in ballistics.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Nov. 20, 1905.

Capt. B. T. Simmons, 4th Inf., surprised the officers of this post by claiming as his bride Miss Estelle Sulmon, also of Fort Thomas. Miss Sulmon is a sister-in-law of Capt. G. H. B. Smith, 4th Inf. Outside of the immediate families no one had an inkling of the wedding until the ceremony was performed. Rev. F. H. Nelson, of Christ's church, Cincinnati, performed the ceremony at the church on Monday, Nov. 13. Captain Simmons has a two months' leave, and he and Mrs. Simmons left on Monday for Fairfield, N.C., the Captain's home, where the honeymoon will be spent.

Chaplain J. C. Hunter returned on Wednesday from a visit to his home in Pennsylvania. Major D. C. Shanks, who arrived on Monday, has for three years been governor of the Province of Cavite.

Camp Lorenzo Keithley, American Veterans of Foreign Service, was instituted here on Friday night by National Vice-Commander Charles J. Cronin, of Cincinnati, and National Adjutant Gen. Charles S. Devereux. The camp starts with thirty charter members, which includes members of the 4th Infantry and civilians.

There is a fair prospect that Fort Thomas may have a new car line, which will cut short by one-half the trip to Cincinnati and vicinity. It is proposed to bridge the Ohio river below the post for the use of foot passengers, vehicles, steam and street railways. The Cincinnati Belt Line railroad also proposes to build a line circling Cincinnati, and then doubling over into Kentucky, which will put Columbus Barracks in close touch with Fort Thomas.

The regular monthly exercises were held Friday morning in the post gymnasium. The exercises were limited to gymnasium exercises only. The day was a holiday for the enlisted men, and the balconies were filled with spectators, among them were the Carlisle Indian football team. The 4th Infantry band discoursed inspiring music which was most enthusiastically applauded. The winners were: High parallels, Corporal Jacobson, Co. H; chinning on horizontal bar, Private Entrey, Co. I; nineteen times; long horse, Corporal Aushren, Co. K; climbing pole, Private Snyder, Co. E.

Capt. E. V. Smith returned Friday after a short leave. The Fort Thomas Card Club met on Thursday evening at the officers' mess. It is composed of the officers of the 4th Infantry and their families. The dance given by Co. G, 4th Inf., in the post gymnasium on Tuesday night, was largely attended and a great success in every way.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Nov. 18, 1905.

The young men of the 22d Battery (and there are none but bachelor officers) found themselves in the predicament of Miss Flora McMillen when the big charity ball came off in Salt Lake City, Thursday, Nov. 9. Their full dress uniforms and their regular evening clothes were all packed, ready for shipment to their new post; hence there were almost no young officers at the ball.

The annual dinner of the 29th mess will take place next Saturday night at the Officers' Club. The officers of the 29th, the officers of the Artillery Corps situated at Fort Douglas, the medical officers and a few honorary members from town will be present, making about fifty in all.

The new battery men from Fort Riley arrived last Saturday, and are already quartered. Capt. and Mrs. John C. W. Brooks are guests just now of Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Sturgis, and the two young lieutenants, Gurber and Assard, are settled in the bachelors' quarters.

Capt. and Mrs. John E. Woodward celebrated their ninth anniversary on the evening of Nov. 11. About thirty of their friends were present and enjoyed a few games of bridge, prizes being won by Mrs. A. V. Calaghan and Lieut. Samuel M. Parker. The house was decorated with white and red chrysanthemums and roses. Mrs. Robert O. Peterson left Nov. 15 to join Lieutenant Patterson at their home in North Carolina. Col. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Lockwood gave a dinner to a few friends on the evening of Nov. 16. Their guests were: Mr. and Mrs. George Y. Wallace, Capt. and Mrs. John E. Woodward and Lieut. P. C. Galleher.

The dance hall at the post has been repainted and papered, and is now in readiness for the winter hops to begin. The floor, which has been down for years, is one of the best dancing floors to be found anywhere, and the bit of remodeling done has only made the pretty little hall more attractive.

Capt. and Mrs. Brant H. Wells gave a dinner Wednesday evening, Nov. 15, their guests being Col. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Lockwood, Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Sturgis and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Caine. Capt. S. D. Sturgis is back from Fort Sill, where he has spent the past six

months. Capt. and Mrs. Sturgis entertained informally at bridge on the evening after his return.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 16, 1905.

Col. and Mrs. Edward A. Godwin have been in town for the past two weeks awaiting the arrival of the Colonel's regiment, the 14th Cavalry, from the Philippines, to proceed with it to Walla Walla. The regiment has already left Honolulu, and is due in San Francisco on Nov. 26.

Lieut. Robert E. Noble, Med. Dept., who has been stationed at the General Hospital, left last week for his home in Alabama, where his marriage will take place on Nov. 23. Upon his return to California he and his bride will take up their abode at Angel Island.

Major and Mrs. Charles Krauthoff entertained a number of friends at a delightful little dinner at the Colonial hotel last Friday evening.

Capt. Benjamin J. Edger, jr., Med. Dept., has selected Capt. Albert E. Truby for his best man, and Major William Stephenson, Lieut. Edmund Shortridge and Lieut. Walter C. Chidester as ushers for his wedding, which occurs Nov. 21. Lieut. Walter C. Chidester's marriage to Miss Marie Bull, of San Francisco, will be celebrated a day or two later than Captain Edger's. He arrived in San Francisco last week. Lieut. Albert E. Truby will also act as his best man.

Major and Mrs. David J. Rumbough and their family left for their new station at Fort Sheridan last Monday, much to the regret of the Presidio garrison. Mrs. William S. Valentine is visiting Capt. and Mrs. F. F. Russell at the Presidio, awaiting the arrival of her husband who is expected on the next transport from the Philippines. Lieut. and Mrs. B. R. Camp, who were here from Jefferson Barracks last week, have returned to their home.

The last of the field battery commanders to reach the Presidio from Fort Sill were Capt. I. A. Haynes and Capt. H. L. Hawthorne, who arrived last Friday night. They had a delightful trip home, making a stop at the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. Lieut. John Burke Murphy has also recently arrived in town from Fort Sill, and has joined his wife, who has been spending the summer with her mother and grandparents in San Francisco. They leave the latter part of this month for their new station at Vancouver Barracks. Lieut. and Mrs. Claude E. Brigham have returned from their wedding trip, and have moved out to their quarters at Fort Miley. Capt. Christopher C. Collins, who has been in town recently, has left for a visit to his old home in Lynchburg, Va., before reporting for duty at his new station at Walla Walla.

The Presidio Card Club met on Tuesday at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. R. U. Patterson, and the evening was spent very pleasantly in five hundred. Mrs. Robert Franklin McMillan has issued invitations to the ladies of the garrison for a tea to be given at her home tomorrow afternoon at four o'clock. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston entertained a number of their friends very pleasantly at dinner last night. Gen. and Mrs. Funston expect to leave the post very shortly and take up their abode in town for the winter.

Major A. G. Hammond, 3d Cav., is seriously ill at the General Hospital.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Nov. 20, 1905.

Big preparations are being made here by both the Infantry and Artillery boys for ample entertainment on Thanksgiving day. Besides the usual religious exercises by Chaplain George D. Rice and Rev. Mr. Rodgers, of Chicago, there will be a game of football between the post eleven and a Chicago team. Kingly spreads are to be had at all the mess halls, and the turkey is to suffer.

The magnificent new quarters recently completed are some of the finest buildings to be found in any post in America. Everything necessary for comfort and convenience is to be had.

Last Sunday, Nov. 19, the Fort Sheridan football team defeated the Falcon Athletic Association eleven, of Chicago, on the local gridiron by a score of 27 to 0. The day was ideal. Lieutenant Eskridge, 27th Inf., refereed the game and pronounced it a fast one. The post team is made of excellent material, all the players being heavy men. The captain, Bingham, first sergeant, 21st Battery, F.A., is an old football player and promises to develop a professional club here. Corporal Dresser, also of the 21st Battery, is a fast player, having played professional ball in Oklahoma and Kansas. Private Hartford, quarterback, is a university man and a fine player. The fort's lineup was: Sonnenberg, I.e.; Vestal, I.t.; Hogen, I.g.; Vanderhoof, c.; Jackson, r.g.; Williams, r.t.; Baker, r.e.; Hartford, q.b.; Bingham, l.h.; Dresser, r.h.; Campbell, f.b.

A dancing club has been organized by the men, and the first dance was given Tuesday night, Nov. 21, with a good attendance. An admission of twenty-five cents was charged, the proceeds going to the post football team. Hereafter no admission will be charged. Excellent music is furnished by the club infantry orchestra. A movement is afoot to organize a post glee club.

Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, F.A., has been sick in quarters for the past week.

The 27th Infantry band has made a magnificent improvement recently, and is now one among the best bands in the Army.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Nov. 18, 1905.

Mrs. Welch was hostess Monday afternoon at the meeting of the Whist Club. Lieut. Jacob W. S. Wuest returned on Sunday from a six weeks' leave, spent in Cincinnati and the East. Dr. and Mrs. Wadell were the guests of Major and Mrs. Cecil at dinner on Sunday. Mrs. Castle, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Stone. Lieut. Will Corwin left on Tuesday for New York, Washington and Cambridge, where he will attend the Yale-Harvard football game. He will return to Omaha before starting for the Philippine Islands with his regiment, the 3d Cavalry, which sails Dec. 15.

A number of ladies and officers were delightfully entertained by Mrs. Pratt at bridge whist on Thursday evening, the first prizes being awarded Mrs. Augur and Capt. F. A. Wilcox; the consolation, Mrs. Pauline Murphy and Lieut. George B. Sharon. Mrs. Johnson entertained the ladies of the garrison at tea on Friday afternoon. Mrs. Carleton, mother of Lieut. W. A. Carleton, left on Friday for Excelsior Springs, Mo.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 20, 1905.

Quite a sensation was created in the city of Des Moines by its newspapers last Saturday, when news came from the post that a sentry shot a general prisoner while trying to escape. The different papers published "extras" with headlines of "The Horrible Murder," etc. It seems that the papers of Des Moines exaggerate everything with reference to the Army post; even the occasional little troubles that the soldiers have in Des Moines often take columns in the papers. With reference to the incident above mentioned, the soldier did his duty. The prisoner attempted to break away, and being commanded to halt several times, did not, and was fired at and hit. He died yesterday about 12 o'clock.

Lieut. T. B. Taylor is visiting friends at St. Louis. His wife and child are with him. The Officers' Club gave a hop last Saturday evening in the administration building. Many guests from town were present.

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PRAISE FROM THE MARINE CORPS.

As an evidence of the good feeling existing between the rifle team of the U.S. Marine Corps and that of the New York State Rifle Team, which met in competition with others, Major Louis J. Magill, U.S.M.C., Assistant Adjutant and Inspector of Target Practice, under date of Nov. 17, 1905, sent the following communication to Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, N.G.N.Y., who captained the New York team, which has proved invincible at Sea Girt, N.J., and Fort Riley, Kan., for four consecutive years:

"Sir:—I. I have the honor to inform you that in the report of the Marine Corps Rifle Team, recently submitted by Capt. Frank E. Evans, U.S.M.C., retired, he states as follows: 'The courtesies received by the team individually and as a team at Creedmoor were endless, and the benefit derived from close association with the skilled shots of the winning New York team cannot be overestimated. The undersigned, as the representative of these Headquarters, desires to invite the attention of the Brigadier General, Commandant, to the unvarying courtesies of Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, New York National Guard and Executive Officer of the Creedmoor range.' 2. The Brigadier General, Commandant, has directed me to express to you personally, and through you to the members of the New York National Guard, who so kindly assisted the members of the Marine Corps' Rifle Team while at Creedmoor and at Sea Girt during the past summer, his sincere appreciation of the same. To this allow me to add my personal thanks and appreciation, and to extend my best wishes for the future success of the New York State Rifle Team, which is so ably captained by yourself. With assurances of my personal esteem, I have the honor to be, etc."

The team from the Marine Corps shot in splendid form in the National Match, and has shown marked improvement. In the contest of 1904, at Fort Riley, it stood fifth out of nineteen teams, and in the 1905 match, at Sea Girt, it stood fourth among the thirty-seven competing teams, and made the great increase of 282 points over its score of 1904.

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ARMY LEGISLATION PROPOSED.

General Chaffee has finished his examination of the various important measures considered by the General Staff this summer, with a view to obtaining Congressional legislation for the Military Establishment of the United States. The Chief of Staff fully realizes the utter impossibility of obtaining from Congress at this time all that is needed for the Army, but hopes that there will be some remedial legislation of immediate importance. The most important bill, which has been prepared by the General Staff, received the approval of the Chief of Staff, and been sent to the Secretary for his final approval, is a measure which will be known as the "Elimination Bill." This is the direct outcome of the agitation during the past year on the various methods of procuring for the Army a uniform flow of promotion in the various grades. "Promotion by Selection" is dead; this did not meet the approval of the Army, as was clearly shown by nearly two thousand letters on the subject received by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and it was never seriously considered by the General Staff. But promotion by elimination, under certain restrictions, which was favored by many of our correspondents, is what has been proposed by the Staff, and is what will probably go to Congress as the recommendation of the War Department.

Lieutenant General Chaffee was seen this week by our Washington correspondent, and he kindly consented to talk for publication on this highly important measure and on the various other recommendations of the General Staff for Army legislation. General Chaffee said that he was heartily in favor of the "elimination bill," and that it had gone to Secretary Taft with his strong endorsement.

"This bill," General Chaffee said, "provides, first, that the President be authorized to prescribe a physical examination for promotion for all officers of the Army of the grades of major and of lieutenant colonel. The bill provides that should any officer in those two grades fail to pass his physical examination and be found incapacitated for service by reason of physical disability contracted in the line of duty, he shall be placed on the retired list, with the rank to which his seniority entitles him; but that should his incapacity be found to have been caused outside of the line of duty through his misconduct, he shall be honorably discharged from the Army with one year's pay.

"We did not believe that 'promotion by selection' could ever be advantageously applied to the Army of the United States. Therefore, the General Staff has worked out a scheme of promotion by elimination which, I believe, will give the Army a certain and uniform flow of promotion, and which, in its salient features, will have the same effect as the Naval personnel bill, notwithstanding the fact that no provision is made in our bill for the voluntary retirement of officers. Besides providing for the physical examination of majors and lieutenant colonels, our 'elimination bill' provides that when at the end of any fiscal year the average number of vacancies for the fiscal years subsequent to the passage of our bill in the grade of colonel of Cavalry, Artillery, or Infantry, has been less than twenty-two per cent. of the authorized number of lieutenant colonels in each of these arms, respectively; or when the average number of vacancies in the grade of lieutenant colonel has been less than fourteen per cent. of the authorized number of vacancies or when the average number of vacancies in the grade of major has been less than two and one-half per cent. of the whole number of commissioned officers authorized for the arm below the grade of major, the necessary additional vacancies to bring the average in each field grade in each arm up to the percentages named, shall be created by the compulsory retirement of a sufficient number of officers. This is provided for in our bill by giving the Secretary of War authority to convene as soon as possible after the first of July in any year a board of five general officers of the line, who will select from the active list of the several arms the necessary number of officers to be retired. It will be a case of the survival of the fittest. This board of officers will be supposed to select for compulsory retirement those of-

officers who are least fitted for their duties. The board will be sworn to select without partiality or favor a sufficient number of officers in each grade for compulsory retirement to reduce the average number of vacancies in that grade to conform to the percentages which I give above. Officers retired by the President upon the recommendation of this board will be transferred to the unlimited retired list.

"The elimination bill provides that, in computing the authorized commissioned strength in any grade, officers detailed in the various staff departments shall be included in the arm in which they hold permanent commissions. This bill is based on the theory that incapacitated field officers or subalterns should not be kept on the active list and that reasonable promotion is absolutely essential to the efficiency of the Army. There seems to be no question that our field officers are generally too old for their work and that many of them, for other reasons, are fit subjects for retirement. The officers retired as a recommendation of the board of five general officers will get no increased rank on the retired list. The proportion—two and one-half per cent.—which the annual vacancies in the grade of major is made to bear to the total commissions in any branch below major would certainly accelerate promotion to the rank of major since the casualties each year among captains and lieutenants would be added and so would lessen the period considerably. I think it would insure a majority for an officer before he reached the age of fifty years. The bill would also insure to majors promotion to the grade of lieutenant colonel after serving as majors only six and a quarter years, while lieutenant colonels, if they are not themselves retired, should go through that grade in four years. An officer commissioned as second lieutenant at twenty-three years of age might well expect his majority at about forty-five, and his colonelcy at about fifty-five years of age."

"There is great need for more officers, more additional men for the Coast Artillery," said General Chaffee. "A recommendation for the reorganization of the Artillery of the Army will go to the Secretary, which, briefly, provides that the strength of the Coast Artillery be increased by about five thousand men, with the necessary officers, and that the Field Artillery be increased by six batteries, which is all we can hope for at the present time, and that the Field Artillery be separated entirely from the Coast."

In reply to a question, General Chaffee stated that he did not think and had not recommended that the Field Artillery, when separated from the Coast, be given a chief with the rank of brigadier general. "I do not think," he said, "that there is any more need for a Chief of Field Artillery than there is for a Chief of Cavalry or Infantry."

"We need more Infantry, about twenty-four regiments, in fact, to make our mobile Army what it should be, but, of course, I am not now recommending that Congress be asked to increase the Army along this line. We need a General Service Corps, consisting of about 7,000 enlisted men, to replace the large list of civil employees of the Quartermaster's and other supply departments. A bill providing for the organization of this corps has been prepared by the General Staff and, I hope, will go to Congress with the Department's approval, as there is no question that its organization would ultimately result in great economy to the Government."

"Another great need of the Army at the present time is increased pay for non-commissioned officers, about \$2 or \$3 a month. We have a bill for this and, I believe that it will go to Congress as an official recommendation."

General Chaffee discussed at some length the Military needs of this country. He said that there were few people in the United States who realized the seriousness of the present military situation, and that, sooner or later, it was evident that the United States would have to fight abroad to maintain its rights. General Chaffee thinks that the country should be in a position to place two large army corps in the field upon short notice. He said that, should an emergency arise now as the Army is distributed, it would require an extraordinary effort to assemble 20,000 men of the Regular Service. He said: "We have prepared a bill providing for the organization of a Reserve Corps of about 50,000 trained soldiers, who could be called upon in time of war to expand the Army as it now stands to its maximum strength. However, I think that our Regular Service should consist of a powerful mobile army of fifty-four regiments of Infantry, making a total of 81,000 Infantrymen, which should be organized into two army corps. That our Field Artillery should be organized on a basis of three guns to each 1,000 Infantrymen. The General Staff say that the Field Artillery should be organized on a basis of 3.35 guns to each 1,000 of Infantry, but I believe that for service in this country, in South and Central America, and in the Philippines three guns for each 1,000 of Infantry are sufficient. I do not believe it at all necessary if we get our increase of five thousand for the Coast Artillery that that arm of the Service be further strengthened. The Coast Artillery cannot be considered as any part of the mobile army, and, in my opinion, the Coast Artillery can be held down to the lowest possible limit. There is little danger of any nation attacking the United States, but there is great danger, I think, of the United States being embroiled in South America or in China. I would have the Coast Artillery organized as at present, with the addition of the five thousand officers and men as a nucleus, which might be expanded about fifty per cent. in the event of

war. Of course, it is necessary to have this nucleus consist of highly-trained officers and men, but I believe that the other fifty per cent. could be sufficiently trained to perform the duties required of them in thirty days.

"There are several other measures prepared by the General Staff which have received my attention and which will go to the Secretary of War soon. The 'elimination bill' and the bill for the separation of the Field and Coast Artillery, increasing the Coast Artillery by about five thousand men and the Field Artillery by six batteries, and the bills providing for the organization of an enlisted service corps, and to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers, are the most important measures. I sincerely hope that Congress will give these measures, which are of great importance at the present time to the efficiency of the Army, its attention."

PROSPECTS FOR NAVAL INCREASE.

The Navy are anxious to know what the Secretary of the Navy will have to say and to recommend in his annual report, on the engineering problem of the Navy. The Secretary is guarding very closely his opinions on this highly important subject, but it is understood that he will not entirely agree with what Rear Admiral Rae, Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, had to say on this subject in his annual report. Admiral Rae is not satisfied with the present situation with regard to the training of line officers for engineering duty. He has found that the plan of training some of the officers at the various navy yards is most unsatisfactory and has, therefore, directed that the entire class of about twelve officers continue their course in engineering in Washington under the direction of competent instructors. Rooms for the purpose have been set aside in the Navy Department Annex in the Mills Building.

Mr. Bonaparte this week absolutely declined to discuss for publication his views on the subject of naval increase. The Secretary said that he had never expressed the opinion that the Navy should not be increased by additional ships, but that Congress should only be asked to authorize the construction of ships to take the place of those now in the Service which are old and obsolete. He further said that he had not even made up his mind regarding this matter and that he could not intelligently form an opinion until he had received the report of the Board on Construction on naval increase. It is true, however, that the administration has practically no hope of obtaining from Congress the large naval increase recommended by the General Board, who ask for three first-class battleships of at least 18,000 tons displacement and eighteen knots speed, three scout cruisers of 5,000 tons displacement, one gunboat of the Helena class and four gunboats of light draught, two for use in the Philippines and two for service on the rivers of China, with additional torpedoboats and torpedo-boat destroyers.

Senator Eugene Hale, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, was at the Navy Department this week and told Secretary Bonaparte that Congress would certainly hold down this session any appropriation for increasing the Navy. Senator Hale is not in favor of authorizing additional ships for the Service, but he believes that the Navy as it now stands, with the addition of those vessels under construction, is sufficiently powerful to meet the requirements of this country. Senator Hale, it is understood, is of the opinion that from the viewpoint of effectiveness the United States Navy is superior to that of Germany and is abreast of the navy of France, ranking numerically after France and before Germany. It is understood that he told Secretary Bonaparte that he would only favor such new construction as was necessary to take the place of obsolete vessels.

It is quite probable that this view of the chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs was made known to the Board on Construction prior to its meeting on Nov. 21 for the consideration of the naval increase program. In any event, this board has considerably curtailed the recommendation of the General Board, and there is reason to believe that the Board on Construction has recommended that Congress be asked to authorize the construction of three first-class battleships of sixteen thousand tons displacement, carrying eight 12-inch guns; three scout cruisers; and two small launch gunboats of about fifty tons displacement. There is also reason to believe that the Board on Construction has stated in its recommendations to Secretary Bonaparte that if it is found that Congress is not willing to grant even this many ships all the energies of the Department should be bent to obtain the three battleships. The Board on Construction, or certainly the majority of its members, did not favor, at its meeting on Nov. 21, the recommendation of the General Board that Congress be asked to make the battleships of eighteen thousand tons displacement. Some of the members of the board claim that the additional two thousand tons would not permit of the ships carrying two additional 12-inch guns, making ten in all, as claimed for them by the General Board.

The Board on Construction, or at least some of its members, believe that in order to enable a battleship to carry ten 12-inch guns the ship should be of not less than twenty thousand tons displacement, which would make it about 500 feet long and very unwieldy. As a matter of fact, the so-called sixteen thousand ton battleships now being constructed for the Navy have an actual displacement of about seventeen thousand five hundred tons. The law authorizing the construction of these ships provides that their trial displacement shall be sixteen thousand tons, which means that their actual displacement under service conditions is seventeen thousand five hundred tons. It is the opinion of members of the Board on Con-

struction that these ships are sufficiently large and that, in any event, the three asked for this year should have sixteen thousand tons displacement each in order to go with the two battleships authorized last year. The Board on Construction in its recommendation does not ask for a new vessel to take the place of the Helena, nor for any of the torpedo-boat destroyers or torpedo-boats recommended by the General Board.

PROJECTS FOR AN ARMY RESERVE.

As announced elsewhere in these columns, the General Staff has completed its plan for creating an Army reserve, heretofore referred to, and transmitted it to the Secretary of War, by whom it will doubtless be presented to Congress in due season. When that is done the way will be clear for a frank, intelligent discussion of the whole project, but until the groundwork and details of the scheme are disclosed all discussion as to its merits must be largely speculative. The announcement several months ago that the General Staff had taken up the subject of an Army reserve excited general interest in Army circles and among the people at large. In theory, the proposition to establish and maintain a large body of men who had received military training and who should hold themselves in readiness for an immediate call to the colors in time of need, was everywhere recognized as thoroughly sound, but thoughtful men speedily realized that it would be quite another matter to place such a scheme in practical and successful operation. Objections to the project arose in various quarters, the principal one being that it would impair if not entirely nullify the right of the States to control their own militia organizations. The result of this criticism is that popular sentiment with regard to the scheme is either indifferent or apparently openly hostile, so that even the highly ingenious plan for a reserve prepared by Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., and published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Sept. 9 has by no means received the attention it deserved.

Whether the scheme prepared by the General Staff will prove more acceptable than General Funston's remains to be seen. We sincerely hope it may. The need of a broader and more systematic development of the nation's military resources was never more urgent than it is today. Our present Army is merely a skeleton Army which, on the outbreak of war, would have to be employed largely in the instruction of the volunteer forces. A competent authority, Col. John Van R. Hoff, Med. Dept., U.S.A., estimates that in any future war we shall need not less than 550,000 troops. Under our present system a vast proportion of that large body of men would have to be trained in military routine after their enlistment. That of course could be done, but it would be difficult, costly and hazardous, and besides that it would heavily tax the energies of the Regular Army whose real place should be facing the enemy at the front. The purpose of a permanent reserve is to relieve the Army of the work of training the volunteers and to do so by maintaining a large body of men who have already received much of the needful training in the Army itself and pledged themselves to rally to the colors on an hour's notice. To that, as a general proposition, we can conceive of no sound objection; if there are objections at all they must be to details rather than to principles. Among far-sighted men there appears to be a frank recognition of the need of an increase in the nation's available military strength, and it was partly with the hope of supplying that need that the Dick Militia Law was enacted. That act, however, has been a disappointment; its results have by no means fulfilled the expectations of its advocates and supporters. If, then, the Dick Law has failed of its larger purpose, as we are most reluctantly convinced it has, does not the creation of an Army reserve commend itself as the next best thing to do in order to provide an available, dependable school line of military defense?

While any discussion of the reserve scheme of the General Staff in advance of its publication would be premature, we venture the hope that it has been built up with full regard for and a genuine desire to overcome the objections of National Guard and militia interests to the reserve project in general. It is morally certain that no reserve project can succeed against the opposition of those interests. On the other hand, a scheme which shall enlist their active support can hardly fail. There is nothing to gain by ignoring the influence of those interests; whether we like it or not they have got to be consulted, conciliated and brought into co-operation with Army interests or the reserve project will have to be abandoned. The militia objection to the project is serious, intelligent and deserving of careful consideration at the hands of the military authorities. To those who would inform themselves as to the militia view we commend a forcible and admirably-tempered article on the subject by Capt. William M. Lindsay, of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, which appears elsewhere in this number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. In that article Captain Lindsay not only states with singular clearness the militia objection to the reserve scheme as proposed by General Funston, but he submits a scheme of his own which probably reflects the sentiment and attitude of National Guard organizations throughout the country. Without entering into any discussion as to the merits of his scheme, we venture the opinion that Captain Lindsay has distinctly set forth certain definite and powerfully-supported objections to a national reserve which must be met and answered before any such project can be adopted. If the General Staff plan shall prove to have anticipated and overcome those objections it will have rendered a service of inestimable value.

CASUALTIES IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

By the courtesy of the General Staff we are permitted to publish the extracts which follow from the report of Col. John Van R. Hoff, Med. Dept., military attaché with the Russian armies, Manchuria:

No. 1. The movement of sickness and wastage (from death and disability) among all grades of the (Russian) Manchurian field armies and services in rear of the same due to wounds and disease from Jan. 28 (Feb. 10), 1904, to Sept. 1 (14), 1905, exclusive, of Port Arthur is as follows:

Wounded.	Sick.	Officers	Sent to hospital.
3,333	7,445	Men	"
110,362	230,027	Men	"
54	14	Officers	*From wounds and sickness
479	185	Men	"
	22	Officers	*From sudden death.
147	125	Men	"
2,861	4,665	Officers	Died in hospital.
8,237	16,018	Men	"
1,755	3,711	Officers	Discharged for disability.
57,037	111,142	Men	Returned to duty.
1,461	2,585	Officers	Evacuated (transferred).
41,635	74,713	Men	"
30	1,024	Officers	Remaining in hospital.
378	22,664	Men	"
214	825	Men	Remaining in convalescent institutions.

*Died with organization.

The foregoing table includes every case that appears on the hospital registers of the armies, for which the Medical Department became responsible, together with 1,185 cases of sudden death, making a grand total of 352,412 cases. Of these 8,983 died, 24,255 were discharged for disability, 120,394 were transferred to hospitals west of Lake Baikal, 173,645 recovered, and 25,135 remained under treatment. Total, 352,412.

I have no official writing as yet showing the mortality among the cases "transferred." This, with additional statistics, was promised, but I was told that the total mortality from disease was 13,830. Deducting the 5,442 deaths accounted for in the foregoing table from the number given by the statistical officer and there remain 13,388 deaths which must have occurred among those "transferred," a rate of 173 per thousand. As only serious cases were as a rule sent away from the army, this rate, though high, may be regarded as not excessive. This deduction is of course open to correction:

No. II. *Losses (Russian army) during the war by month.

1904.	Killed.	Wounded and contused.	Died of wounds.	Missing.
	O	M	O	M
February	1	8	4	2
March	26	62	50	1,130
April	4	56	16	285
May	19	668	133	2,926
June	27	974	189	5,350
July	91	2,243	477	15,379
August	107	2,433	474	16,847
September	83	1,842	406	13,511
October	2	98	23	708
November	11	140	59	704
December				
1905.				
January	49	1,670	378	10,746
February	233	7,638	1,455	47,272
March	7	181	40	1,165
April	103	163	13	483
May	4	83	10	341
June	3	51	24	465
July				
August				
Total	667	18,800	3,779	117,707

*Exclusive of Port Arthur: (1) Of these officers 336 remained on duty; (2) Of these men 7,335 remained on duty.

The foregoing table accounts for 184,223 cases, of which 19,467 were known to be killed and 3,541 died of wounds. Total: Killed, 23,008; wounded, 121,486; missing, 39,729.

The extraordinarily large proportion of missing is accounted for by the fact that the Russians withdrew from every battlefield and left their dead to be buried by the Japanese, and as there was no means of identifying the Russian dead there was nothing for the Japanese to do but bury them as "unknown," and for the Russians to carry them as "missing." It is not to be presumed that any considerable number of the Russians deserted to the enemy. They could hardly expect a hospitable reception from the Chinese, and they could not get home, so it is safe to assume that practically all "missing" Russians were buried on the battlefield. As this fact is not susceptible of absolute proof in making my estimate of "killed," I shall have to depend upon the statistics of other wars to reach a reasonable basis of calculation. But before proceeding to a discussion of this question I will submit the following table of Russian losses by battles:

Place and date.	Killed.		Wounded and contused.		Missing.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Turencheng—						
April 17-18, 1904.....	28	564	38	1,081	6	679
Wafangkzu—						
May 31-June 1-2, '04..	18	459	85	2,155	10	754
Siao Kao-lin—						
July 4-6, '04.....	8	215	37	1,069	2	224
Tashichiao—						
July 10-11, '04.....	4	141	30	646	3	107
Yantselinsk Pass—						
July 18, '04.....	10	349	42	1,192	2	219
Liao-Yang—						
Aug. 11, '04.....	87	2,027	414	12,486	10	1,461
Sha-ho—						
Sept. 25-Oct. 5, '04..	190	4,894	861	29,531	35	5,838
Sandepas—						
Jan. 12-16, '05.....	49	1,670	378	10,746	25	1,277
Mukden—						
Feb. 11-March 1, '05..	223	7,638	1,455	47,272	282	28,156
Lesser battles and skir.—						
	42	813	439	11,529	46	593
Total	667	18,800	3,779	117,707	421	39,308

The "strength" is given on the authority of General Kuropatkin, who stated the number of bayonets as follows: Liao Yang, 135,000; Sha-ho, 145,000; Mukden, 290,000. I have added sixteen per cent. to these numbers to cover the other arms engaged, making a total of 661,300, viz: Liao Yang, 156,000; Sha-ho, 168,200; Mukden, 336,100.

Assuming that the proportionate losses at the battles of Liao-Yang, Sha-ho and Mukden are a fair index to the proportionate losses in other battles it is not difficult to deduce the real strength of the Russian Army in every battle nor to arrive at a reasonable conclusion as to proportionate losses. The total casualties in the specified battles are 21.45 per cent. of the strength given by Kuropatkin. Of this total 10.5 per cent. were killed, 64.5 per

cent. were wounded, and 25 per cent. missing, or one killed to 2.5 missing to 6.5 wounded.

The statistics of the German army in their war of 1870 show a loss of but 4.12 per cent. of the total force engaged, of which 0.75 were killed, 2.83 wounded and 0.54 missing or roughly, one missing to 1.5 killed to 5.66 wounded. If then we assume the German figures as proportionately applicable to the Russian army we must take from the "missing" and add to the "killed" enough to make the proportion of 1 to 1.5. By reference to table No. 1 it will be seen that 3,541 cases of wounds died in hospital, and it is more than likely that a proportionate number of the 13,388 "transferred" cases died from wounds, but of these I have no record, and will leave them out of consideration in this report. Add the 3,541 wounded cases to the 19,467 killed and the total dead from the "legitimate results of war" is 23,008, or killed and missing 62,737, of which we may assume from German experience that 37,642 were killed, making a total of 37,642 killed, 121,486 wounded, and 25,095 missing. In all, 184,223.

I find it difficult to believe, assuming all the Russian prisoners in the hands of the Japanese to have been identified and reported, which I understand is the case, that 25,095 "missing" Russians are still in the land of the living. Yet this seems to be the only acceptable basis on which to work and I will therefore adopt it.

By reference to table No. 1 and comments thereon, it will be seen that up to Sept. 1-14, 1905, 18,830 soldiers had died from disease, which is almost exactly one to two dead from battle injuries. It may be safely assumed that this proportion will not vary by more than a small fraction when the final statistics are compiled, and it stands as the best sanitary record up to this war.

It may be of interest to compare these statistics with those of the Japanese army, given by Major Seaman in the Review of Reviews, November, 1905, p. 584: Feb. 4 to May, 1905: 43,892 killed, 145,527 wounded; total, 189,419. Died in hospital from wounds, 9,054; from disease, 11,992; total deaths from wounds, 52,946; from disease, 11,992. The Russian losses by arms of the service were as follows:

Arm.	Killed.		Wounded and contused.		Missing.		A
	O	M	O	M	O	M	
Infantry	602	17,873	3,246	111,309	379	37,789	84.
Cavalry	20	366	159	2,060	20	395	5.
Artillery	29	427	310	3,671	15	748	7.
Engineers	4	34	42	282	2	126	3.
Frontier Guard.....	10	98	15	342	3	196	0.
Other services.....	2	2	7	43	2	54	
Total	667	18,800	3,779	117,707	421	39,308	

A. proportional strength of fighting effectives; per cent. "Other services" embrace the non-combatant branches, the strength of which is ten per cent. of the fighting effectives.

The military population which furnished the foregoing statistics has been variously estimated and generally over-rated until after Mukden, since which battle it has probably been under-estimated by all except the two most interested nations. I have no statistics as to the Russian strength before the date of my arrival in the Far East, but I have the unofficial statement of General Kuropatkin, which may be accepted as authoritative. He says (the reasons are not here necessary to enumerate) that "in spite of our (Russian) apparent superiority in number of battalions, we were always numerically inferior to the enemy. Thus at Liao-Yang we had altogether 135,000 bayonets, at Sha-ho 145,000 bayonets, and at Mukden between 275,000 and 290,000, the exact figure has not yet been determined. In spite of this we took the offensive from Mukden, well knowing that the enemy was superior in number." Add to the foregoing 16 per cent. to cover the other combatant forces present in these battles and we find that the Russians had at Liao-Yang 156,000; Sha-ho, 168,200; Mukden, 336,100. Aug. 20, 1905, the combatant strength east of Baikal was 870,000. Oct. 2, 1905, the total strength of the Russian forces east of Baikal was: In the field, 729,000; Elope and Nav, 112,000; Pre Amur District, 116,000; en route from Russia, 80,000. Total, 1,037,000. Add 10 per cent. for non-combatant services in the theater of war—95,700, 1,132,700.

From these statistics it would appear that during the year 1905 Russia sent to the Far East nearly 800,000 soldiers or an average of 100,000 per month, and at the time of the declaration of peace had assembled an army numbering more than eleven hundred thousand men, almost every one of whom had been transported over a single track railway for more than five hundred miles. In comparison with this the logistics of all previous military undertakings pale into insignificance.

FOOTBALL AT NEWPORT.

The football championship of Newport, R.I., for 1905, which has been hotly contested for by teams from the U. S. Navy training station, the torpedo station, and from Forts Adams and Greble in a series of six games, has been won by the Army team from Fort Greble. The last game was on Nov. 18 between the Fort Adams team and the training station, the Army men winning by a score of 31 to 12 in as fast and as clean a game of ball as the spectators could ask for. The Army won because it had the strength, not because it played any harder or used more headwork, but it won and as weight is considered one of the most important things in the makeup of an American college team, it must be acknowledged that the Army team, representing Fort Greble, had the first essentials for a winning team.

The referee was Mr. Wheeler, umpire, Mr. Moore; time keepers, Lieutenant Honeycutt, U.S.A., and Lieutenant Royal, U.S.N.; time, 35 and 30 minutes score, Greble 31; Training Station 12. In the series of six games the standing of the teams is as follows:

	Won	Lost	Per Ct.
Fort Greble.....	3	0	1,000
Training Station.....	2	1	666
Fort Adams.....	1	2	333
Torpedo Station.....	0	3	000

"Perhaps a word should be said," says the Newport News, "in conclusion of the sportsmanlike way the board of officers in charge of the games acted from start to finish. This board consists of Lieut. F. H. Phipps, U.S.A., of Fort Adams; Lieut. John Storck, U.S.A., of Fort Greble; Lieut. Fred R. Payne, U.S.N., of the training station, and Lieut. H. L. Cone, U.S.N., of the torpedo station. While all the other teams were strengthened as the season wore on, the torpedo station team suffered by losing its best men, and the team that finished was much worse than the one that started. Still, the boys played the series out, even though some of the players did not know much about the game. They were sports to the end."

ARMY ORDNANCE REPORT.

The annual report of Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., consists almost entirely of a statement of facts concerning the preparation, care and distribution of ordnance material for the Army. At the outset, he extends his acknowledgements to Col. A. H. Russell, for his satisfactory conduct of the Ordnance Department during the absence of the Chief in Europe. He next dwells upon the breakdown of the detail system for ordnance, which results in a continued shortness of men, and brings such a strain upon ordnance officers that they are breaking down from overwork. The authorized number is too small, and, they are now twelve short of that. Two officers are drawing to a close of their detail and will soon go out, carrying their experience with them. The relief asked for in the bill Congress neglected to pass, is again asked for. Complaint is made that some of the clerks get the full limit of the time they are allowed to be sick without loss of pay, and the fact that this requires the presentation of a medical certificate indicates that the ordnance office is a very unhealthy place to work in.

Of the \$15,774,650.94 on hand for ordnance purpose July 1, 1904, \$11,849,642.09 was expended. The stores transferred to and paid for by the Navy Department, Marine Corps and Militia amounted to \$1,405,133.37. There has been an increase of 21 per cent. in the business, due principally to the re-arming and equipping of the organized militia. The quantity of clerical work has greatly increased. An improvement has been made in the system of accounting which is now uniform at all of the arsenals.

Changes in the bayonet have delayed the issue to the Army of the new arms, which were completed last January. The cocking piece and safety locks have been strengthened to withstand the wear of the repeated setting and unsetting required by the new drill; a new bayonet sixteen inches long has been designed; a new sight adopted, and a new sight-protector to prevent the front sight from cutting the leather scabbard used by the mounted troops. All rifles are now tested by an improved star gauge and by a trial by expert marksmen in an enclosed range of 200 yards. This will reduce the difference in shooting qualities heretofore noted. Tests are being made to determine the number of rounds that can be fired without loss of accuracy from erosion, and a muzzle velocity of 2,200 feet has been adopted, the reduction of 100 feet doubling the number of rounds which can be fired without affecting accuracy by corrosion and still leaving the arm more powerful than any other Service musket.

It will be necessary to adopt a revolver having a caliber not less than .45. Tests are being made with self-loading muskets. Fencing muskets have been improved. Of the 120 automatic machine guns fifty-five are to have wheeled mounts for main draft on sandy beaches. The manufacture of sabers has been suspended until the new design is determined upon. New machinery will give greater uniformity in the weight of bullets. The lengthening of the guard cartridge will give it greater accuracy. Each organization will be allowed 10,000 caliber .22 galley practice cartridges per annum and they will be issued to the militia on requisition.

Army tests show that the claim that the Government cartridges are inferior to those made by private manufacturers are not well founded. It is claimed that the shell and primer for caliber .30 ammunition made at Frankford Arsenal are not excelled by those produced by any private manufacturer. It is therefore believed that any material improvement made in the Government cartridge must be confined to its two other components, powder and bullet, and to the method of loading. Experiments with this end in view are in progress still. Of ball cartridges 3,216,000 have been ordered from private manufacturers to encourage them and to institute a comparison. Twenty-five telescopic sights have been purchased for issue from Warner and Swasey Co., of Cleveland, O. A handsomely engraved design of Colt's caliber .38 service revolver has been adopted for issue in lieu of gold medals. These revolvers are specially selected for their accuracy.

It is hoped to furnish all troops with russet leather equipments by next January, so as to secure uniformity. Intrenching tools are being prepared for issue to all the Army and part of the organized militia.

The accident at Fort Wetherill has not caused this Department to alter its previously expressed opinion, which has been confirmed by numerous trials, that the primers issued by it to the Service, if used in connection with the firing mechanisms under normal conditions and without alteration, are safe and satisfactory. The principal change in the guns will be in improved firing mechanisms which will be applied simultaneously with changes in the mounts, and as rapidly as funds will permit. Serious consideration is being given to the question whether the new high power guns should not be used at a power less than that which their strength enables the realization of in order to diminish the erosion and increase their life.

The French have prided themselves upon the superiority of their artillery to that of Germany, but a French general calls attention to the fact that by 1907 the Germans will be able to oppose the 2,000 French field pieces with at least 3,500 of equal fighting value. Indeed the Krupp heavy field howitzer, with recoil barrel, is a superior weapon. France will have to double the number of guns to keep pace, but she can console herself for the heavy expense involved by recalling the fact that Germany has twice renewed her artillery within ten years. The game of war is expensive, but it must be played according to the rules of the game.

The door of the ammunition chest on the caisson is made of armor and hinged at the top, to increase the amount of protection furnished ammunition servants. The gun, carriage and limber of the 2.38-inch field gun on long recoil carriage being made for trial will be completed next spring; the delay in the completion of the designs was due to the shortage of officers in the Department. The pilot gun and carriage for the 3.8-inch gun will be completed about January next. It is to be fired a 30-pound projectile with a muzzle velocity of 1,700 feet.

It is intended to provide a 3.8-inch howitzer on a long recoil carriage, firing a 30-pound projectile, and having a muzzle velocity of about 900 feet per second, the weight behind the horses being the same as that for the 3-inch field gun; also a 4.7-inch field howitzer, on a long recoil carriage, firing a 60-pound projectile, with a muzzle velocity of about 900 feet per second, the weight behind the horses being the same as that for the 3.8-inch field gun. The lack of officers with which the Department has suffered for the past several years, and is still suffering, has not permitted the designing of this important class of material to be completed. This is also true of the automobile forge and battery wagon.

Tests of the 4.7-inch siege materiel show it to be a highly creditable production. The designing of a 6-inch

howitzer is under way. The completion of twenty-five 6-inch disappearing carriages, L.E., model of 1903, was delayed by the failure of two contractors. Contracts have been made at satisfactory prices for the remaining 4.5-inch shields required for all 5-inch barbette carriages.

Among the projects under way are those for a type carriage for the 16-inch B.L. rifle, and the 12-inch mortar; shields for 4.5-inch barbette carriages; to improve the qualities of the 3-inch and 2-inch objective telescopic sights as night sights; to determine the efficiency of automatic sights for seacoast guns; firing circuit for each individual mount for seacoast guns; electric firing of mortars in salvo; slow motion traversing and elevating land wheels; loading platforms for sub-caliber practice, and a counter-recoil throttling valve for disappearing carriages.

One of the semi-annual inspections by district armament officers will hereafter be made during target practice whenever practicable. The improvements in ranging instruments are described. Each Infantry company and Cavalry troop is to have a Weldon range-finder and a tape line.

The matter of streaks in steel forgings is still under investigation. Gas-check pads are being experimented with. The simple asbestos wire cloth without rubber coating has given very favorable results, with absence of the cutting, scorching, or rotting to which the canvas is subject, and will be continued on trial for further observation.

Changes have been made in the specifications for powder for the purpose of improving ballistic results, and contracts for a large amount of powder to be made under these specifications have been entered into with the various powder makers. It is found that the absorption of moisture by smokeless powder is not confined to surface condensation and that if a powder has become wet by storage in a damp magazine it would be impossible to effectually dry it out at posts by exposure to air for a short time.

Reports received during the year indicate general satisfaction with the material issued for Artillery practice. Beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, capped projectiles will be used exclusively in Artillery practice, excepting 12-inch mortar projectiles, which for another year will remain uncapped. Practice will determine whether charges should be increased to maintain the present standard velocity. A trial is being made with a smoke-producing compound as a filler for 1-pound sub-caliber projectiles to determine the striking point over water. Reports indicate that the primer has a life of ten rounds as a minimum. The difficulty with it has been due to lack of experience. A new design of sub-caliber tube is in preparation. The addition of cleaning brushes and reamers to sub-caliber outfits for 6-pounder and 15-pounder guns is contemplated. Moving targets of a new design for light artillery practice have been issued to several posts upon requisition.

The new primer now being issued has given very satisfactory results. The penetration of soft steel balls at fifty yards was about 72 per cent. of that of the hard lead balls in shrapnel, and at 500 yards about 34 per cent. Tests with non-combustible powder bags are being continued. Should such bags be adopted it is proposed to depend upon the primer to make a hole through the treated cloth in order to reach the igniter, which will be inside the bag.

The report closes with an account of the work done at the arsenals and ordnance departments and by private manufacturers; also at the Sandy Hook proving ground and the powder depot.

It is considered worthy of note that the experimental 6-inch wire-wrapped gun, building at Watervliet, is perhaps the first wire-wrapped gun ever constructed in this country the tension on the wire of which is known with absolute certainty throughout its entire length.

THE MERIWETHER CASE.

Following are the charges and specifications of charges preferred by the Secretary of the Navy against Minor Meriwether, junior, midshipman, U.S. Navy:

Charge I. Manslaughter Specification.

In that the said Minor Meriwether, junior, a midshipman in the United States Navy, attached to and serving at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, did, at or about six hours and forty-five minutes, post meridian, on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and five, in a room in Bancroft Hall, at said Academy, unlawfully engage with Midshipman James R. Branch, junior, United States Navy, attached to said Academy, in a fight with fists, and did then and there, with his fists, upon the body and head of the aforesaid James R. Branch, junior, unlawfully and wilfully strike a number of blows, from the effects of which blows the said James R. Branch, junior, did, at about ten hours antemeridian, on the seventh day of November, nineteen hundred and five, die; and the said Minor Meriwether, junior, in the manner and by the means aforesaid, did kill and slay the said James R. Branch, junior.

Charge II. Violation of the third clause of the Eighth Article of the Articles for the Government of the Navy. Specification 1. In that the said Minor Meriwether, junior, a midshipman in the United States Navy, attached to and serving at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, did, on or about the thirty-first day of October, nineteen hundred and five, quarrel with and use provoking words toward James R. Branch, junior, midshipman, United States Navy, attached to said Academy, saying to the said Branch that he was a sneak and a coward, or words to that effect; this in violation of the third clause of the Eighth Article of the Articles for the Government of the Navy. Specification 2. In that the said Minor Meriwether, junior, a midshipman in the United States Navy, attached to and serving at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, did, at or about six hours and forty-five minutes postmeridian, on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and five, in a room in Bancroft Hall, United States Naval Academy, unlawfully, wilfully and maliciously assault and strike James R. Branch, junior, midshipman, United States Navy, attached to said Academy; this in violation of the third clause of the Eighth Article of the Articles for the Government of the Navy.

Charge III. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline. Specification. In that the said Minor Meriwether, junior, a midshipman in the United States Navy, attached to and serving at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, did, at or about six hours and forty-five minutes, postmeridian, on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and five, in a room in Bancroft Hall, at said Academy, unlawfully engage with Midshipman James R. Branch, junior, United States Navy, attached to said Academy, in a fight with fists; this to the prejudice of good order and discipline.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 22, 1905. The proceedings of the Branch-Meriwether court-martial have developed these salient facts, that in spite of the statement that the honor system would not be part of the case at the court-martial, the code will, probably, be thoroughly sifted. The defense brought out part in cross-examination, and the court the other portion. The defense sought to prove that, when an upper classman makes a practice of reporting an under classman, the latter has no redress but to fight. The facts proved were

that Branch said that he was looking for a chance to soak Meriwether; that, when Meriwether heard that Branch had put him on his report for having non-regulation clothes, he went to Branch's room for the deliberate purpose of insulting him and forcing him to a fight. The report was never made, however, to the officer-in-charge, and yet the fight went on. The insulting words included that of coward. Branch sent the challenge. When, after the fight, Branch was urged to have liquor as a stimulant, he declined it, on the ground that he had promised his father not to drink until he was twenty-five. At the end of the fight, the two shook hands, and Meriwether apologized for his insulting words. Branch did not develop coma until about ten in the evening. He walked to the bath, took it, conversed about the fight and other matters, and spoke of a hard blow on the head that he could not ward off. When Branch was rubbed down after the fight, he was found to have a sore right arm, too sore to touch, and he could not bear hot water on his eye. In the morning the right side of his head, after Branch had appeared to sleep, but with heavy breathing, which did not appear to alarm his friends, for he snored usually, was found to be puffed out and swollen badly, and his eyes rolled in their sockets. He was in a stupor. His condition was immediately reported to the officer-in-charge, and Branch was sent to the sick quarters.

Meriwether is under a dreadful strain and shows it perceptibly. The admirable frankness of the midshipmen in giving their testimony is a marked feature of the trial.

Now that Secretary Bonaparte has cleared the judicial sky by stating that the Meriwether trial will be upon the merits or demerits of the single case itself and not upon "the honor code at the Naval Academy," there will be less of the sensational in the hearing, and it will reduce the proof. To the several salient points may be added the inquiry whether or not the inspection of Midshipman Branch was extra-official, whether Branch constantly annoyed Meriwether, and why it was that the report that Branch put on his morning report never reached the office of the officer-in-charge?

The limitation of the inquiry, to the immediate facts in the case, may be one of the methods that Secretary Bonaparte will employ to bring the matter of an inquiry upon "the honor code at the Naval Academy" before Congress. The Naval Academy has not had a Congressional inquiry on any subject supposed to be discreditable to the institution for over a generation, at least.

In a letter to a Memphis paper, Susie Ashton Perkins, an official of the Society of Colonial Dames, says: "Midshipman Meriwether is of fine old Colonial ancestry. He descends paternally from Colonel Nicholas Meriwether, one of the earliest, wealthiest and most influential of the Virginia colonists whose descendants are scattered as good citizens over the South. Maternally he descends from Robert ('King') Carter. He shares this lineage with the children of Gen. Robert E. Lee, Col. John Armstrong, the Beverlys, Minors and Col. John Champe, of the Revolutionary War. All students of Colonial Virginia History are familiar with the part played by these men in shaping the affairs of this great country. Robert Carter, through his mother, Sarah Ludlow, claims descent from Alfred the Great. Inspired by the lives of these men, who were such lovers of country and liberty, young Meriwether sought to serve his country also, and his ambition was to make a name for himself in the United States Navy. Thus was attested his patriotism. His well known devotion to home, family and friends testify to his love for the good and pure. He was high spirited and lost sight of everything to vindicate his manhood. His sorrow for the accidental going out of a young life in such a manner will cloud his whole future and be sufficient punishment for any lack of self-control that made possible such a sad affair. In the coming trial, before the court-martial, may his innocence be fully established, that he carried no malice in his heart, and did as every high-toned boy would have him do, vindicate his courage as it seemed right to him."

Midshipmen Van de Carr, Pritchard, Yeager, McKittick, Fitch (who said he had refereed nineteen fist fights), Magruder, Noyes and others testified as to the quarrel and the fight which resulted from it. P.A. Surg. Robert E. Hoyt, U.S.N., testified as to the physical characteristics of the two combatants, showing that their figures of relative strength were 324 kilos for Branch and only 633 for Meriwether. Meriwether was seven months older, seven pounds heavier and three and five-eighths inches taller. He is a sprinter and has had large experience in fist fights, but was not always careful of his condition. Branch was a fine boxer, wrestler and gymnasium athlete, and kept in perfect trim.

Capt. G. P. Colvocoresses, commandant, testified that he had never allowed any case of the kind brought to his attention to go unpunished, but that the present case was the first to be brought to his attention in the short period he had been at Annapolis. He further said that the regulations were read to midshipmen when they entered the Academy, given to them in bound form and read and explained at stated intervals.

The defense made an unsuccessful attempt to show that fighting was not regarded by the Naval Academy authorities as a grave offence, and that midshipmen were not adequately informed as to the fact of its being an offence. The surgeons who attended young Branch testified that his death was due to the blows on the head and not to an impaired physical condition.

Capt. Adolph Marx, U.S.N., J.A., is assisted by U.S.D. Attorney John C. Rose and Lieut. Comdr. James K. Robison, U.S.N., and James M. Munroe are counsel for the defence. A challenge against Comdr. S. A. Stanton for favor was sustained by the court, as he had expressed an opinion relative to the case.

PROGRESS ON NAVY SHIPS.

The report of progress just issued by the Bureau of Construction and Repair for the month ending Nov. 1 shows the Connecticut, building at the New York Navy Yard, to be 2.05 per cent. ahead of the Louisiana, an increase of .39 per cent. over her lead of 1.66 per cent. for the preceding month. On November 1 the Connecticut was 91.30 per cent. completed, and the Louisiana 89.25 per cent. completed. The following is the degree of completion of all the vessels under construction for the United States Navy as shown by the records up to and including Nov. 1:

Battleships.				
	Speed.		Oct. 1.	Nov. 1
Virginia	19	Newport News S.B. Co.	94.24	95.31
Nebraska	19	Moran Bros. Co.	81.	82.
Georgia	19	Bath Iron Works.	87.44	89.
New Jersey	19	Fore River S.B. Co.	90.1	92.1
Rhode Island	19	Fore River S.B. Co.	93.7	95.
Connecticut	18	Navy Yard, New York.	89.39	91.30
Louisiana	18	Newport News S.B. Co.	87.73	89.25
Vermont	18	Fore River S.B. Co.	63.8	65.8
Kansas	18	New York S.B. Co.	62.7	64.9
Minnesota	18	Newport News S.B. Co.	73.86	75.41
Mississippi	17	Wm. Cramp & Sons.	40.87	43.31
Idaho	17	Wm. Cramp & Sons.	36.22	39.19
New Hampshire	18	New York S.B. Co.	20.4	25.
Armored Cruisers.				
California	22	Union Iron Works.	82.9	84.3
South Dakota	22	Union Iron Works.	81.9	83.2
Tennessee	22	Wm. Cramp & Sons.	86.08	87.80
Washington	22	New York S.B. Co.	85.8	87.9
North Carolina	22	Newport News S.B. Co.	19.20	23.13
Montana	22	Newport News S.B. Co.	16.81	19.21
Protected Cruisers.				
St. Louis	22	Neafie & Levy S.B. Co.	79.69	81.28
Milwaukee	22	Union Iron Works.	82.	84.01
Charleston	22	Newport News S.B. Co.	99.8	99.9

Trainingships.

Cumberland	.....Sails Navy Yard, Boston	95.	95.
Intrepid	.....Sails Navy Yard, Mare Isl.	97.5	97.5
Scout Cruisers.			
Chester	.....Bath Iron Works	6.11	9.
Birmingham	.....Fore River S.B. Co.	9.3	12.6
Salem	.....Fore River S.B. Co.	8.2	12.3

Torpedoboats.

Goldsborough	.....30 Wolff & Zwicker	90.	99.
O'Brien	.....26 Lewis & Nixon	99.	99.

Submarine Torpedoboats.

T. B. No. 9	.....Fore River S.B. Co.	25.4	30.6
T. B. No. 10	.....Fore River S.B. Co.	21.1	29.
T. B. No. 11	.....Fore River S.B. Co.	23.6	29.3
T. B. No. 12	.....Fore River S.B. Co.	23.1	25.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

To fill the twelve vacancies in the corps of naval paymasters the Secretary has already received one hundred and thirty-eight applications. The requirements specify that the examinations shall be strictly competitive and the best men will get the places. Influence will absolutely "cut no ice."

The Princeton has sailed from San Diego, Cal., en route to San Francisco, and she will probably be overhauled at the Mare Island Navy Yard for the reason that her stay in Panama bay has fouled her under water body considerably so that a docking and overhauling is necessary. Following her repairs it is probable that the Princeton will be assigned to service at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands generally.

The Navy Department is sending many enlisted men from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific, their ultimate destination being the Philippines. Precedent to that assignment, however, these drafts will first be designated for duty aboard the new vessels soon to be commissioned on the Pacific coast. A draft of sixty-five men left a few days ago the receiving ship at the Norfolk Navy Yard, en route for San Francisco, under command of Ensign Joseph F. Daniels, U.S.N. Others will follow at regular intervals until the Franklin, at Norfolk, has been emptied of recruits.

It is understood at the Navy Department that the cruisers Chattanooga and Galveston will, in the near future, be sent to the Philippines to relieve several of the ships on that squadron that have been on the station the regulation period. These two vessels are essentially duplicates, and their performances under similar circumstances will be noted with much interest.

The U.S. battleship Idaho, which is under construction at Philadelphia by the Messrs. Cramps, and which is to be launched on Dec. 9, is close on 50 per cent. completed. The arrangements for the launching are in charge of Charles P. Taylor, secretary of the Cramp Company, and Charles W. Williams, assistant secretary. The Idaho is 382 feet long, and 77 feet wide. Her keel was laid May 12, 1904.

The U.S. cruiser Tacoma, Commander Nicholson, arrived in Hampton Roads, Va., Nov. 18, from New York. The cruiser at first had orders to proceed direct from New York to Monte Cristi, but her orders were changed so that she stopped in Hampton Roads. The cruiser Chattanooga left the Roads Nov. 18, bound out for Monte Cristi.

A three-round boxing match between William E. Cockayne, a royal marine from the British cruiser Drake, and middleweight champion of the cruiser squadron under Prince Louis, and Jack Reine, of the battleship Iowa, said to be the champion in his class in the American fleet, took place at New York city Nov. 17 in Tom Sharkey's gymnasium. The American sailor, by those who were good judges, was a very poor exponent of the art of self-defense, and had evidently been hired for the "go," as a business matter and was not a champion in his class as represented. The British marine was easily the better man. He was said to weigh 157 pounds. The American was said to weigh 154 and beside his antagonist looked slight. In the first round Cockayne drew blood from Reine's nose, which looked like a smashed tomato after the hard blow. The gong saved the American from a knockout in the second and he was on his knees taking the count when the gong closed the third and last time. No decision was given by Referee Sharkey, but he said the cup for which the men fought would go to Cockayne as having made the best showing.

By a collision between the German torpedoboot S 126 and the small German cruiser Undine near Buelk on Nov. 17, one officer and thirty-two men are reported lost, with the sinking of the boat. The accident occurred in the midst of a driving snowstorm and when the night was very dark. The torpedoboot sank in four minutes, it is said. The disaster occurred in course of maneuvers in Kiel Bay. A torpedoboot division was making a regulation attack upon the Undine, which had blinded her lights. Later she suddenly used her searchlight, which confused the helmsman of the S 126 and the torpedoboot got under the Undine's bow and was struck amidships, causing the boiler of the S 126 to explode. It is believed that all the missing members of the crew were killed or drowned. Several wounded officers were rescued. A number of tugs and small cruisers with divers went to the scene of the disaster. The Undine received no injury and anchored at the place of collision.

Advices from Newport, R.I., Nov. 21, announce that the Board of Navy Officers, which has been sitting there, have passed favorably upon thirty of the new Bliss-Leavitt turbine torpedoes for the new battleships. This torpedo, of which the United States Navy has the exclusive use, developed a speed, it is said, of thirty-five knots an hour at a range of 1,200 yards, against the Whitehead torpedo with twenty-five knots an hour at 1,000 yards. It is described by the officers at the torpedo station as a wonder and most destructive as well as accurate in range firing.

The U.S. cruiser Charleston passed out the Virginia capes on Nov. 21 for a "shaking down" trip, preparatory to her final tests off the Massachusetts coast.

The U.S. battleship Kentucky was docked at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Nov. 21. It is reported that there will be at least six weeks' work to do on her. Her engines and machinery will be completely overhauled, preparatory to the winter maneuvers.

Rear Admiral C. J. Train, U.S.N., on board his flagship, the battleship Ohio, and accompanied by the battleship Oregon, arrived at Cavite, Nov. 21, from ports on the China coast.

The wireless sets for the colliers Brutus and Caesar, which are to tow the big drydock, Dowe, to Manila, have arrived at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to be installed on the vessels there. The towing machines will be placed in position just as soon as they arrive. The first of these towing machines, made especially for this work, has been received from the manufacturers in Providence and installed on board the collier Glacier at

the Boston Navy Yard. It is expected that the two towing machines for the Brutus and Caesar will arrive by Nov. 30.

The U.S. torpedo flotilla in Asiatic waters has been ordered to Canton, China, from Manila.

The Navy Department is receiving applications daily from candidates for appointment as assistant paymaster in the Navy to take the examination which will occur in Washington on Jan. 9 next. The announcement was made at the Navy Department that all applications must be in by Dec. 15 and that the designations of young men to take this examination will be made about that time. Great care is being taken in selecting capable and efficient young men for this examination and it is thought in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts that about one hundred designations will be made to take the examination to fill the twelve vacancies now existing in the Corps. In this connection the Navy Department has issued a circular for the information of persons desiring to enter the Navy as assistant surgeons, assistant paymasters, second lieutenants in the Marine Corps, civil engineers and chaplains, which can be obtained by application to the Navy Department.

Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, has been studying the records of wireless telegraphy received in his office, and finds that up to date the most remarkable record in the experience of the Navy Department is that made about a month ago, when a continuous communication was maintained between the battleship Kentucky, then at Hampton Roads, and the land station at Beaufort, S.C. The distance is about five hundred nautical miles, and for the greater part of the way the message had to travel over land. This, taken in connection with the fact that the sending mast upon a ship is only 130 feet in height, makes the achievement remarkable.

The Bureau of Navigation has assembled new crews for the submarine boats Grampus and Pike and sent the men to the Philippines on the Lawton. Sixty men from the receivingship Franklin have sailed for the Philippines, eighteen of whom are destined for the two submarine boats and the remainder for the other vessels of the Asiatic Station. No more enlisted men from the Atlantic coast will sail for some time for the Asiatic Station; when men are needed for that station in the future they will be sent from the west coast. On Nov. 21 one hundred and twenty men left Norfolk for Pensacola as a new crew for the Amphitrite. The old crew of that vessel is to be brought north and placed on the Franklin for general detail.

On the recommendation of Rear Admiral Rae, Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, a board of three Engineer officers, with Commander Canaga as the chairman, has been appointed to investigate the new Curtis turbine engine recently designed by the Curtis Turbine Company, of Brooklyn, N.Y. The Curtis people have recently made many improvements in their engine, according to reports received by the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and have asked the Navy Department to appoint a board to look at their new engine. As the Curtis turbine is to be installed on one of the scout cruisers the Navy Department is much interested in this type of engine.

The court-martial cases of Comdr. Lucien Young and Ensign Charles Wade, both of whom were tried at Mare Island, in connection with the recent terrible disaster to the gunboat Bennington, are still under review in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, but will be sent to Secretary Bonaparte for action early next week. The Department is guarding very closely the verdict of the court in both of these cases, but there is every reason for the belief that the court did not find Commander Young guilty of any serious charge, but practically vindicated him from all blame in connection with the explosion. It is probable that an official announcement of the verdict of the court in the cases of both of these officers will be made during the latter part of next week. Secretary Bonaparte will probably have something to say about both cases.

A new naval recruiting station is to be opened at Denver, Colo., on Dec. 1 in charge of Lieut. E. E. Scranton. Lieut. I. C. Wettengel has taken charge of the recruiting station at Minneapolis, Minn., which was opened on Nov. 17.

Lieut. Comdr. Roy Campbell Smith, U.S.N., U.S. naval attaché at Paris, has been at Charleroi, Belgium, investigating a new method of forging chains, with a possible view, it is said, of its adoption by the American Navy.

A large reception was given at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Nov. 16, by Comdr. Albert B. Willits, U.S.N., and Mrs. Willits, in honor of their guests, Mrs. A. A. Willits and Miss Josephine Porter, of Spring Lake, N.J. The house was most attractively decorated for the occasion, and the spacious rooms beautifully arranged with palms and flowers and lighted by prettily shaded lights, made a charming picture. The parlor was decorated in pink, with immense clusters of pink and white chrysanthemums in tall vases, while palms and ferns combined with these in pleasing effect. The dining room was in yellow, the table being arranged with unusual artistic taste. The centerpiece was a profusion of beautiful yellow chrysanthemums, and at the four corners of the table silver candelabras held candles, which, with lights shaded in yellow, gave a soft and beautiful glow. In the library the Naval Post Orchestra was placed and played during the hours of calling. Comdr. and Mrs. Willits, Mrs. A. A. Willits, Miss Porter and the Misses Willits received the guests in the parlor. In the dining room they were served by Mrs. Robert Stocker, Mrs. Harry Watts, Mrs. Frank C. Cooke, Misses Ethel and Helen Harrington, Miss Lucy Kearns, and Miss Elizabeth Allen. Lemonade was dispensed by Miss Jessie Willits and Miss Denise Mahan, and the punch bowl was presided over by Miss Belle Nash and Miss Cherry Nottingham. Among those who called were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. George R. Clark, Mrs. Charles Laird, Mrs. Clinton K. Curtis, Comdr. and Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham, U.S.N.; Pay Director and Mrs. Charles H. Eldridge, Capt. and Mrs. A. V. Wadhams, U.S.N.; Admiral P. F. Harrington, U.S.N.; Dr. F. C. Cooke, Naval Constr. Robert Stocker, Paymr. Harry E. Collins, Paymr. F. T. Watrous, Midshipman H. F. Glover, Dr. Charles M. Oman, U.S.N.; Comdr. John G. Quimby, all U.S.N.; Lieut. R. Y. Rhea, U.S.M.C.; Midshipman W. R. Raudenbush, Paymr. Mayo, and Dr. Vickery, U.S.N.; Capt. R. R. Wallace, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Hutchinson, Capt. Dennis Mahan, Dr. Tolfree, U.S.N., and Captain Burton, U.S.M.C.

Capt. Edward J. Dorn, U.S.N., retired, who has been detailed to command the Naval Station, New Orleans, will at once assume his duties there. Since his retirement in June last, Captain Dorn has been on duty at the Boston Navy Yard. Mrs. Dorn will accompany the captain to the South and anticipates a pleasant winter in the Crescent City.

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

FIRST SQUADRON.

First Division.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. Arrived Nov. 20 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton. Arrived Nov. 21 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. William J. Barrette. Arrived Nov. 21 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. Arrived Nov. 21 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander.
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis.) Capt. William H. Reeder. Arrived Nov. 20 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. John A. Rodgers. Arrived Nov. 21 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. Arrived Nov. 21 at Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Edward D. Taussig. In the North river, New York. Send mail to New York city. To go out of commission for repairs.

SECOND SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigbee, Commander.

Third Division.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sigbee.) Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Cutler. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander.
Send mail for ships of this division to Fort Monroe, Va.
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 22 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson.) Capt. Conway H. Arnold. Arrived Nov. 21 at Hampton Roads, Va.
COLORADO, A.C., 22 guns. Capt. Duncan Kennedy. Arrived Nov. 21 at Hampton Roads, Va.
MARYLAND, A.C., 22 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. Arrived Nov. 21 at Hampton Roads, Va.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 22 guns. Capt. Thomas C. McLean. Arrived Nov. 21 at Hampton Roads, Va.

THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Commander.

Fifth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford.) Capt. James D. Adams. At Santo Domingo City.
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Alex Sharp. Sailed Nov. 18 from Hampton Roads for Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John C. Colwell. Arrived Nov. 20 at San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William F. Halsey. Arrived Nov. 22 at Guantanamo, Cuba.
EAGLE, C.G. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. Sailed Nov. 21 from Hampton Roads for Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

Sixth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. James T. Smith. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo.
NASHVILLE, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.
YANKEE, C.C., 10 guns. Comdr. E. F. Qualtrough. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.
SCORPION, C.G., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. Arrived Nov. 17 at Santo Domingo City.

COAST SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickinson, Commander.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dickinson.) Capt. George A. Bicknell. At Newport News, Va. Address there.
ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles W. Bartlett. At Newport News, Va. Address there.
NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. At Newport News, Va. Address there.

DESTROYER FLOTILLA.

Under command of Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston.
The vessels of this flotilla are assigned to the 1st Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet.

HOPKINS, Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At Pine Beach, Va.
LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. At Pine Beach, Va.
MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Pine Beach, Va.
STEWART, Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At Pine Beach, Va.
TRUXTUN, Lieut. Clark D. Stearns. At Pine Beach, Va.
WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Pine Beach, Va.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. Harry S. Middleton, master. Sailed Nov. 22 from Newport News, Va., for Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.
ARETHUSA (water boat), merchant complement. W. E. Seccombe, master. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
CAESAR (collier). J. S. Hutchinson, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
GLACIER, Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. Arrived Nov. 21 at Solomons, Md.
LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Boston, Mass.
MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. Le Cain, master. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.
NERO (collier), merchant complement. I. F. Shirliff, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
NINA (tug). Ensign Rufus S. Manley. Arrived Nov. 20 at Newport, R.I.
FOTOMAC (tender). Lieut. Austin Kautz. Arrived Nov. 20 at the navy yard, New York.
UNCAS (tug). Chief Btsn. Ernest Sandstrom. Arrived Nov. 18 at Rockland, Me.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherard. Arrived Nov. 19 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief. Address of squadron (except Boston) is in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich.) Comdr. Charles J. Badger. At San Francisco, Cal.
BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. At Panama, R. of P. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
PAUL JONES, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. John F. Marshall. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PERRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At San Francisco, Cal.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. Sailed Nov. 21 from Bremerton for San Francisco.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, commander of Philippine Squadron. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

Battleship Squadron.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Train.) Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Capt. John P. Merrill. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Under orders to proceed home and go out of commission for repairs.
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Richardson Clover. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Capt. F. J. Drake ordered to command.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 6 guns. Lieut. Robert W. Henderson. At Canton, China.
QUIROS, Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Shanghai, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. MacDougall. At Shanghai, China.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.
Under command of Lieut. Dudley W. Knox.

BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. George W. Steele, jr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
BAKERIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Joseph R. Defrees. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Samuel B. Thomas. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. Arrived Nov. 21 at Chefoo, China.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. Carlos G. Calkins, retired. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Hong Kong, China.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, Commander.

RAINBOW. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Reiter.) Comdr. Walter C. Cowles. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
ARAYAT. Lieut. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
ELCANO, G. Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At Shanghai, China.
FROLIC, G., 4 guns. Comdr. John B. Blish, retired. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MINDORO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. John G. Church. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, retired. At Hong Kong, China.
PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Oscar F. Cooper. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Charles S. Kerrick. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. At Hong Kong, China.
GENERAL ALAVA (despatch boat), merchant complement. Thomas Adams, master. Arrived Nov. 21 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At Cavite, P.I.
JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Samuel Hughes, master. Arrived Nov. 13 at Cavite.
NANSHAN (supply ship), merchant complement. W. D. Prideaux, master. At the naval station, Guam, L.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ALVARADO, G., 2 guns. At Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John J. Knapp. Sailed Nov. 16 from San Francisco for Valparaiso, Chile, en route New York.
CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. Arrived Nov. 21 at Hampton Roads, Va.
COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. Arrived Nov. 19 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
DUBUQUE, gunboat. Comdr. Augustus F. Fechteler. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
EAGRE. Sailing trainingship. At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.
HARTFORD, C., 13 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
LAWTON (transport). Comdr. William Winder. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
MAYFLOWER. Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. At New York city. Address there.
MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. James M. Miller. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Chester.) Arrived Nov. 22 at Gravesend, England. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. At the navy yard, Brooklyn.
PEORIA. Chief Btsn. Patrick Deery. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SANDOVAL, G., 2 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns. Lieut. Franck T. Evans. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.
TERROR, M., 4 guns. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
WASP, C.G., 6 guns. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Erie, Pa. Address there.
WOMPATUCK. Btsn. Alfred H. Hewson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell senior officer of Flotilla.
Send mail for boats of flotilla to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
PORTER. Lieut. Willis McDowell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
BLAKELY. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At Yorktown, Va.
DUPONT. Lieut. James H. Tomb. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
NICHOLSON. Lieut. William S. Miller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
O'BRIEN. Lieut. Edward Woods. At the navy yard, Brooklyn.
RODGERS. Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.

DAVIS. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FARRAGUT. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FOX. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
HOLLAND (submarine). Acting Gunner Emil Swanson. At Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
MANLY. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
McKEE. At torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
PIKE (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
PORPOISE (submarine). Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PREBLE. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
SHARK (submarine). Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
TALBOT. Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
STRINGHAM. Lieut. Albert H. McCarthy. Arrived Nov. 22 at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

We omit the Receivingships, Tugs and Naval Militia vessels this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our last issue.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C., cruiser; G., gunboat; and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B.D., torpedo boat destroyer; L.D.G., light draft gunboat; R.S., receiving ship.

G.O. 9, NOV. 9, 1905, NAVY DEPT.

The following executive order is published for the information and guidance of the Service:
"Besides the five dollars per month extra pay allowed them for submarine service, enlisted men serving with submarine torpedo boats, and having been reported by their commanding officers to the Navy Department as qualified for submarine torpedo boat work, shall receive one dollar additional pay for each day during any part of which they shall have been submerged in a submarine torpedo boat while under way. Provided, however, that such further additional pay shall not exceed fifteen dollars in any one calendar month."

"Theodore Roosevelt, Nov. 8, 1905."

Men to be eligible for recommendation by their commanding officers as "qualified for submarine torpedo boat work" must fulfill the requirements prescribed from time to time by the Bureau of Navigation.

Service on a submarine torpedo boat shall be counted sea service for all purposes of rating, but, in examinations for permanent appointment, petty officers who have served their probationary period, wholly or in part, on vessels of this class, will be required to show such proficiency in all the usual duties of their respective ratings as will qualify them to serve in such rating on vessels of any class. The examinations for permanent appointment as chief petty officer, called for in Article 852, Par. 2, of the Navy Regulations, shall be conducted by officers other than those on duty with submarine torpedo boats. Whenever a submarine torpedo boat is engaged on duty under water, it shall be accompanied by a tender which shall be capable of including comfortable accommodations for the officers and men of the submarine.

Time spent by officers on duty with submarine torpedo boats shall count as part of a cruise.

CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, Secretary.

MEMORANDA 56, NOV. 1, 1905, NAVY DEPT.

Publishes opinions from the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury, which in brief are as follows:

Enlisted men in the insular force are entitled to the \$45 clothing bounty, and to one-fourth additional pay for detention beyond expiration of enlistment.

An enlisted man who is found physically disqualified for re-enlistment, which disqualification is waived by the department, is entitled to pay from the date of the examination, provided he performs services or holds himself in readiness to perform the services of an enlisted man from such date.

An enlisted man of the Army, honorably discharged, who enlists in the Marine Corps within four months is entitled to the additional pay and gratuities allowed enlisted men of the Army.

An enlisted man of the Marine Corps is not credited in computing his pay with time served under a fraudulent enlistment in the Navy.

In computing longevity pay an officer's service shall be considered as having begun with the date of his acceptance of appointment and upon entrance on duty.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 17.—Lieut. Comdr. U. T. Holmes detached Illinois, Dec. 7, 1905; to Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for compass instruction.

Lieut. R. H. Osborn detached works Gas Engine and Power Company, and Charles L. Seabury & Co., Morris Heights, N.Y., etc., Nov. 25, 1905; to Newport News, Va., duty assistant to inspector of equipment.

Lieut. E. H. DeLany detached Massachusetts; to Illinois as senior engineer officer.

NOV. 18.—Lieut. C. K. Mallory, retired, detached Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to home.

Paymr. W. B. Rogers detached assistant to general storekeeper, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc., on Dec. 8, 1905; to Asiatic Station, Dec. 9, 1905, duty pay officer Wisconsin.

Paymr. J. Fyfe detached pay officer Wisconsin; to home in United States, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Paymr. J. Brooks to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., duty assistant to general storekeeper.

Gun. A. Barker, retired, placed on retired list of Navy from Nov. 15, 1905, in accordance with Section 1453 Revised Statutes.

Paymr. Ck. O. J. Phillips appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy from Nov. 18, 1905, for duty as clerk to pay officer of Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.

Paymr. Ck. E. H. Porter appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy from Nov. 18, 1905, for duty as clerk to general storekeeper, Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

NOV. 20.—Lieut. E. E. Scranton to Navy Recruiting Rendezvous, Denver, Colo., Dec. 1, 1905.

Ensign W. S. Anderson to Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., Dec. 4, 1905, for instruction in ordnance.

Ensign C. C. Moses detached Lawton; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., department of steam engineering.

Surg. J. A. Guthrie, orders Nov. 8, 1905, modified; granted three months' sick leave.

Asst. Naval Constr. J. E. Bailey detached navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., head of department of construction and repair.

Chief Carp. W. J. Wren to works of William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, Pa., duty assistant to superintendent naval constructor.

Paymr. Ck. B. L. Lankford appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy from Nov. 20, 1905, duty aboard West Virginia.

Paymr. Ck. H. H. Smith resignation as paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on board West Virginia accepted, to take effect on Nov. 30, 1905.

Paymr. Ck. C. A. Meissner, appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy dated July 17, 1905, for duty on board Wisconsin, revoked.

NOV. 21.—Lieut. J. K. Taussig detached treatment Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Amphitrite.

Lieut. C. H. Fischer executive officer of Celtic.

Ensign G. W. S. Castle navigating officer of Celtic.

P.A. Surg. R. E. Ledbetter detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Glacier.

Asst. Surg. J. P. Traynor to Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Asst. Surg. J. Miller detached Lawton; to duty Midway Islands.

Act. Asst. Surg. F. W. Tyree detached duty Midway Islands, etc.; to Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.

Act. Asst. Surg. G. G. Hart detached Glacier; to Naval Recruiting Rendezvous, Buffalo, N.Y.

War. Mach. G. W. Johnson detached Texas; to Charleston.

NOV. 22.—Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Gibbons, to the Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for special duty.

Lieut. R. K. Crank, detached Missouri; to Newport News, Va., for special duty as assistant to the inspector of machinery of the Louisiana, with a view to being ordered senior engineer officer of that vessel when placed in commission.

Ensign C. L. Bruff, detached naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, additional duty Amphitrite, etc.; to the Missouri.

Surg. S. G. Evans, to the navy recruiting rendezvous, Denver, Colo., Dec. 1, 1905.

Paymr. J. R. Sanford, orders Oct. 23, 1905, modified; to the Olympia, sailing from New York, N.Y., on or about Dec. 6, 1905.

Chap. J. F. Fleming, to the Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Chief Bttn. J. B. F. Langton, retired, detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to home.

Chief Bttn. C. J. Cooper, additional duty commanding Hist.

Bttn. L. J. DeRyder, when discharged treatment U.S. General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M.; to San Diego, Cal., for duty as custodian of the U.S. Naval Coal Depot at that place.

Chief Gun. C. E. Jaffe, detached duty connection with the submarine torpedo boats at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to the Lawton.

Gun. T. Smith, detached command Hist; to the Rhode Island.

Cable from Rear Admiral C. J. Train, U.S.N., Asiatic Fleet, Cavite, P.I., Nov. 22, 1905.

Lieut. S. B. Thomas, detached Dale; to home.

Lieut. W. D. Brotherton, detached Raleigh; to home.

Lieut. H. G. Sparrow, to the Wisconsin.

Ensign W. Ancrum, detached Chauncey; to Barry.

Midshipman C. A. Richards, detached Barry; to Chauncey.

Asst. Paymr. E. D. Stanley, to Ohio.

Asst. Paymr. J. J. Luchsinger, Jr., to the Wisconsin.

Asst. Paymr. R. K. Van Mater, to Cavite Station.

Capt. P. S. Brown, U.S.M.C., treatment hospital; Yokohama to Cavite Station.

NOV. 23.—Capt. R. Henderson, retired, detached duty as inspector ordnance at works Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., Dec. 9; to home.

Comdr. W. S. Hogg to the navy yard, Pensacola, Dec. 7, duty as equipment and ordnance officer that yard.

Lieut. V. Blue detached duty Bureau Ordnance, Navy Department; to Newport News, duty inspector ordnance at works Newport News Shipbuilding Co., upon detachment Capt. R. Henderson, retired.

Lieut. F. Lyon detached navy yard, Boston; to Quincy, Mass., duty as assistant inspector machinery for New Jersey, building at Fore River Shipbuilding Co., with view being ordered as senior engineer officer that vessel.

Lieut. F. P. Baldwin detached navy yard, New York, duty as assistant to inspector machinery for Connecticut, building at navy yard, New York, with view to being ordered as senior engineer officer, that vessel.

Lieut. G. C. Davison detached duty as assistant to inspector ordnance, E. W. Bliss Co., Brooklyn, duty at Naval Torpedo Station at Newport, R.I.

Lieut. C. A. Gardiner detached duty works Newport News Shipbuilding Co.; to Bureau Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Dec. 4.

Ensign A. S. Kibbee detached navy yard, New York; to Bureau Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Dec. 4.

Ensign A. W. Osborn detached duty works New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N.J.; to Bureau Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Dec. 4.

Ensign W. W. Smith detached duty works W. M. Cramp & Sons, ship and engine building company, to Bureau Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Dec. 4.

Ensign W. S. Hogg detached navy yard, New York; to Bureau Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Dec. 4.

Midshipman W. R. Raudenbush detached navy yard, Norfolk; to Bureau Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Dec. 4.

Act. Asst. Surg. J. F. Miller detached Naval Hospital, Sitka, Alaska; to home and await orders.

Asst. Paymr. W. W. La Mar detached Naval Training Station, Newport; to Navy Department, duty connection with survey expedition.

Army transport sailing from San Francisco, Cal., about Nov. 25, 1905, for subsequent transfer to Midway Islands.

NOV. 18.—Second Lieut. Epaminondas L. Bigler ordered to Marine Barracks, Honolulu, T.H., with the detachment of marines now at Midway Islands, for subsequent transfer to Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

NOV. 16.—Second Lieut. Henry Ulke, Jr., detached from the Gresham and ordered to the Algonquin.

Capt. P. W. Thompson granted thirty days' leave en route to join the Hamilton at Port Tampa, Fla.

Capt. H. D. Smith preparatory orders to command the Apache.

NOV. 17.—The following transfers of officers are ordered to take effect when the Algonquin and Dexter meet at New London, Conn. From the Algonquin to the Dexter: 1st Lieut. G. M. Daniels, 1st Asst. Engr. W. C. Myers, 3d Lieut. W. T. Stromberg and 3d Lieut. F. L. Austin. From the Dexter to the Algonquin: 1st Asst. Engr. Urban Harvey, 2d Lieut. W. H. Shea, 3d Lieut. J. A. Alger and 2d Asst. Engr. E. S. Cooley.

First Lieut. W. E. W. Hall granted thirty days' leave. Capt. C. C. Fenger assigned to duty as assistant inspector of life-saving stations. Directed to report to the General Superintendent of the Life Saving Service.

First Lieut. W. E. Atlee detached from the Dexter and ordered to the Algonquin.

Capt. J. F. Wild preparatory orders to the Gresham. Second Asst. Engr. W. J. Gilbert unexpired portion of sick leave revoked; ordered to report to the Superintendent, Government Hospital for the Insane for examination.

Second Lieut. C. W. Cairnes preparatory orders to the Seminole.

NOV. 18.—Capt. W. E. Reynolds ordered to report at the department on the 21st instant for special temporary duty.

Second Lieut. H. D. Hinckley ordered to the McCulloch to report not later than Dec. 10 for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. L. C. Covell detached from the Bear and ordered to the Grant for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. Eben Barber ordered to the Gresham, to report on Nov. 30.

First Lieut. J. G. Berry granted thirty days' leave on account of sickness.

Nov. 20.—First Lieut. R. O. Crisp detached from the Mackinac and granted thirty days' leave, order to take effect when Mackinac is placed out of commission.

Second Lieut. H. H. Wolf detached from the Bear when vessel is placed out of commission, ordered home and granted ninety days' leave.

Second Lieut. E. S. Addison detached from the Morrill and ordered to the Woodbury, to report on latter vessel Nov. 30.

NOV. 21.—Chief Engr. C. A. McAllister ordered to Wilmington, Del., to inspect steam machinery for No. 14, R.C.S.

Chief Engr. C. W. Zastrow detached from the Algonquin upon relief, and granted thirty days' leave.

NOV. 22.—Second Asst. Engr. H. M. Hepburn detached from the Dallas when vessel is placed out of commission, and ordered to the Windom for temporary duty.

Third Lieut. R. C. Weightman detached from the Tuscarora and ordered to the Manning, to report not later than Dec. 4.

Second Lieut. J. H. Crozier detached from the Mackinac when vessel is placed out of commission, and ordered to the Onondaga for temporary duty.

First Lieut. S. M. Landrey detached from the Dallas when vessel is placed out of commission, and assigned to duty as assistant inspector of life saving stations. Directed to report to the General Superintendent of the Life Saving Service.

G.O. 97, Nov. 6, 1905, Division of Revenue Cutter Service, publishes instructions for Infantry Drill, small arms and great gun practice. Every vessel of the first and second class must have a permanent organized landing force of Infantry, and instruction in Infantry drill must be given all enlisted men except cooks and stewards. The Infantry drills will be conducted in accordance with "The Landing Force and Small Arms Instruction, U.S.N., 1905."

Several other useful and interesting pamphlets have been issued from the Treasury Department relative to the Revenue Cutter Service. These relate to the standard of examination for promotion of officers, the school of instruction of the Revenue Cutter Service and information and requirements relative to the appointment of second assistant engineers.

The U.S. Revenue Cutter Windom, after receiving a general overhauling at Baltimore, Md., is now ready for winter service about Chesapeake Bay. As in the past, she will cruise in all sorts of weather on the look-out for vessels that may be in distress in order to relieve them. Last winter the Windom was instrumental in saving many thousands of dollars of marine property. Her commander is Capt. George E. McConnell.

All revenue cutters employed in winter work are to be provided with the Mel gun, which is similar to the gun used at the life-saving stations for firing a line over a stranded vessel, except that the revenue cutter gun is equipped with a mount that greatly diminishes the shock of the recoil when the gun is fired.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. En route to San Juan, P.R.

APACHE—At Arundel Cove, Md., repairing.

ARCATA—Lieut. A. J. Henderson. At Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. San Francisco, Cal.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—Capt. F. H. Newcomb in charge. At New York, N.Y.

CHASE—(practice ship). Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Arundel Cove, Md.

COLFAX—Station ship. At Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. J. B. Butt. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Capt. J. L. Sill. New London, Conn.

ESSENDEEN—At Arundel Cove, Md.

FORWARD—At Arundel Cove, Md., for repairs.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. F. G. Dodge. At San Francisco, Cal.

GRANT—Capt. W. F. Kilgore. At Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM—1st Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte, temporarily. At Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs. At Baltimore, Md.

HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala.

HARTLEY—Lieut. F. G. Dodge. At San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Capt. F. H. Newcombe in charge. At New York, N.Y.

McCULLOCH—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. At San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—Capt. J. F. Wild. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. K. W. Perry. At New York, N.Y.

MANNING—Capt. W. H. Roberts. San Francisco, Cal.

MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. At New York, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. T. D. Walker. At Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Moore. Philadelphia, Pa.

PERRY—Capt. Francis Tuttle. Astoria, Oregon.

RUSH—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Sitka, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Wilmington, N.C.

THETIS—At San Francisco, Cal., repairing.

TUSCARORA—Capt. John Dennett. At Milwaukee, Wis.

WASHINGTON—At Arundel Cove, Md.

WINDOM—Capt. G. E. McConnell. At Baltimore, Md.

WINNISIMMET—Lieut. D. J. Ainsworth. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Lieut. S. P. Edmonds, temporarily. At Gulfport, Miss.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. J. M. Moore. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—Capt. H. B. West. At Portland, Me.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 16.—Capt. Hugh L. Matthews, asst. quartermaster, granted leave from Nov. 20 to 25, both dates inclusive.

NOV. 17.—Second Lieut. William E. Parker detached from U.S.S. Kentucky and ordered to Marine Barracks, New York, N.Y.

Second Lieut. Tom D. Barber detached from Marine Barracks, New York, N.Y., and ordered to U.S.S. Kentucky.

Major Charles G. Long detached from Marine Barracks, Puget Sound, Wash., and ordered to report, on Dec. 10, 1905, to commandant, navy yard, League Island, Pa., for duty in command of a detachment of marines which will leave that place on Dec. 15, 1905, for service on the Isthmus of Panama.

Second Lieut. Peter R. Horton ordered to proceed to Honolulu, T.H., with a detachment of marines, via



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DEPARTURE OF THE BRITISH SQUADRON.

The memorable visit of the British second cruiser squadron to New York city under Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg came to an end with the sailing of the fine squadron on Nov. 20, amid a rousing farewell from the steam whistles of harbor craft and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs from thousands of persons gathered at the piers, and a salute of twenty-one guns from Governors Island.

Prince Louis, just before getting under way, boarded the U.S.S. Maine to bid good-bye to Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, whose warm-hearted interest in the Prince and his squadron was amply demonstrated and fully appreciated. The meeting lost all its formality at once, for the two officers are warm friends and the words of parting were stripped of the terms ordinarily used. The visit was very brief and then the picket launch of the Drake, which is a combination of torpedo boat and passenger boat, returned with the Prince to his ship. There were cheers from the American sailors, and the waving of hats from the British squadron. At 10:45 a.m. the Drake backed into the stream from alongside the Cunard dock and simultaneously the Cumberland, Bedford, Essex, Cornwall and Berwick weighed anchor upon signal from the flagship and with crews lined along the decks steamed down the harbor in the order given about two cable lengths apart.

The vessels went out to sea, as they came in, without pilots. The wireless station at Babylon, L.I., received the following message from the Drake as the vessels were passing out to sea: "The Rear Admiral, commanding captains, officers and men of the British squadron, now regrettably on its way back to Europe, desire to express their most cordial thanks to all those who, by their warm welcome and splendid hospitality, have contributed toward making the stay of the squadron in American waters truly delightful."

American girls won so many buttons as souvenirs from the British tars that many of the latter had difficulty in keeping their clothes on according to regulation. Some 200 sailors failed to report with their ships. A few hours following the departure of the British squadron, the vessels of the American fleet began to separate. The battleships Missouri and Illinois started for the Boston Navy Yard, the Iowa and Kentucky for Norfolk and the Kearsarge for League Island, Pa.; the cruisers West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland went to Hampton Roads, Va., and the battleships Maine, Alabama, Massachusetts and the armored cruiser Colorado to the New York Navy Yard. All of them will be overhauled and docked, preparatory to assembling South for winter drills.

The menu of the banquet given by the warrant officers of the North American Fleet to the warrant officers of the British squadron at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, on the night of Nov. 11, which we noted in our issue of Nov. 18, page 328, shows what a fine entertainment it was. The menu is as follows: Lynn Haven oysters, soup, Philadelphia pepper pot, cabinet riesling; side dishes, radishes, olives, celery, salted almonds; fish, kingfish, menuire venetian, cucumber salad; entree, mignon of Virginia ham, Venetian, La Rose, red; roast, Mignons of venison, Oporto sauce, sweet potatoes, sauté, new string beans; grape fruit, with maraschino, gold seal brut; game, red head duck, roasted; hominy frit, gelée de groseilles; Waldorf salad; sweets, fancy cakes, assorted cakes, fancy ices, fruit, coffee.

The following is the complete list of the hosts and the vessels they are attached to.

U.S.F.S. Maine.—Chief Btsn. A. O. Ohmsen, Chief Gun. G. W. Phillips, Gun. K. J. Egan, Chief Carp. McCall Patte, War. Mchs. J. W. Clark, W. P. Little and J. L. Barnswell.

U.S.S. Kentucky.—Btsn. W. H. Morin, Chief Gun. George Charrette, Gun. Daniel Duncan, Carp. Lawrence A. Maaske, War. Mchs. Martin Clancy, Gas Williams, Charles Franz, Geo. Paul.

U.S.S. Missouri.—Btsn. Michael Higgins, Gun. R. E. Cox, Gun. Stanley Danielak, Carp. H. E. Cooper, War. Mchs. J. E. Cleary, E. A. Salvador, K. D. Grant and Geo. Crofton.

U.S.F.S. Alabama.—Btsn. A. T. Webb, Chief Gun. T. B. Watson, Gun. E. D. Gould, Chief Carp. J. A. Barton, War. Mchs. L. C. Higgins, A. H. Hawley, G. W. Byrne and F. R. Barker.

U.S.S. Kearsarge.—Chief Btsn. J. W. Stokley, Guns. J. F. Ballard, A. McHugh and E. F. Pullen, War. Mchs. M. M. Schreiber, J. A. Oliver and A. A. Smith.

U.S.S. Illinois.—Btsn. Joseph Heil, Guns. W. T. Baxter and Harry Adams, Carp. A. D. Mosely, War. Mchs. Adam Gibson, R. B. Smith and Carl Johanson.

U.S.S. Iowa.—Btsn. T. W. Healey, Gun. Mons Monson, Chief Carp. J. T. S. Miller, War. Mchs. Arthur Cottrell, G. C. Ellerton, J. R. Burkhart and E. J. Cuthrell, and Pay Clerk D. Fisher.

U.S.S. Colorado.—Btsn. G. H. McHugh, Chief Gun. E. N. Fisher, Gun. W. J. Foley, Carp. T. W. Richards, War. Mchs. G. M. Hienan, F. P. Mugan, J. L. King and J. R. Likens.

U.S.S. Massachusetts.—Btsn. W. E. Amato, Chief Gun. Adolph Hasler, Gun. W. G. Nicklas, War. Mach. Adam A. Shafer, Carp. F. M. Kirchmeier, War. Mchs. F. T. Ingram, F. G. Sprengel and W. R. Scofield.

U.S.S. Maryland.—Chief Btsn. J. Walsh, Chief Gun.

J. Donald, Gun. J. Sperle, Carp. J. J. Redington, War. Mchs. J. J. Fuller, C. H. Hosary, A. A. Gatheman, J. F. Sauer, and Pay Clerk J. L. Carter.

U.S.S. West Virginia.—Btsn. O. T. Hurdle, Chief Gun. D. Hepburn, Gun. C. J. Miller, Carp. T. S. Twigg, War. Mchs. B. Gebhardt, H. B. Heath, F. R. Filter and F. R. King.

U.S.S. Pennsylvania.—Btsn. M. Wogan, Chief Gun. H. Johnsen, Gun. C. W. L. Jungquist, Carp. T. W. Feaster, War. Mchs. J. H. Morrison, W. W. Booth, L. R. Ford and R. L. Drake.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 21, 1905.

Governor Warfield, of Maryland, will attend the West Point-Annapolis game on the Navy side of the field. He will be accompanied by his family and a party of friends. Among those who witnessed the game at the Naval Academy Saturday between the Midshipmen and the University of Virginia was Lieut. R. E. Boyers, U.S.A., head coach of the Army football eleven.

With the hope of getting the team into even better shape than it is at the present time, secret football practice was started at the Naval Academy on Thursday last. Confidence is expressed on all sides that the Navy eleven will be able to break the string of defeats administered by West Point in the last four seasons. Piersol, a tackle, twisted his left leg badly on Thursday, but he should be all right for the Army game. Welsh, who played end early this season, is out again, but Woodworth seems to have the call for the position, Captain Howard having been moved to the other end from tackle. The principal change the last few weeks has been the displacement of Norton by Decker at quarter. The midshipmen have lost but one game this season—that with the heavy team from Swarthmore, 6-5, and outside of this their goal line has been crossed but once. This was in the Pennsylvania State game, and by a long run.

The work of tearing down the temporary dormitories erected a year or two ago as annexes to the old main quarters for the accommodation of the increased brigade of midshipmen, has been commenced. The building nearest the Academy laundry known as "Annex A," was the first to be disposed of, and its demolition is now well under way. As soon as this building is razed, the one next to it and nearer the old armory will be torn down.

The Navy won from the University of Virginia by a score of 22 to 0 on Saturday afternoon. The visitors had several brilliant individual players, but their team had been weakened by injuries to their regulars. The midshipmen were not quite up to standard, particularly in their offensive work. The Navy scored a touchdown and goal from touchdown and a goal from the field in the first half, and two touchdowns in the second half, from both of which goals were kicked. Decker kicked the goal from the field, the first time he has accomplished it in a match game. It was from the thirty-five-yard line, and at some angle. The Navy missed Piersol, the stocky left tackle, who has a twisted knee. The Navy did little circling, most of its gains being outside of tackle. Decker got away for one run of twenty yards from his position and made several other short gains. Spencer also gained on a direct pass play, but was generally turned in from the end. The Navy line-up was: Howard (captain), I. E. Chambers, I. E. O'Brien, I. G. Causey, C. J. Shafroth, R. G. Grady, R. L. Woodworth, R. E. Decker, J. B. Spencer, I. H. Doherty, R. H. Ghormley, I. B. Substitutes: Navy: Magruder for Chambers, McConnell for O'Brien, Rees for Causey, Welch for Woodworth, Norton for Decker, Ingram for Spencer, Bernard for Doherty, Smith for Ghormley.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 17, 1905.

At four o'clock yesterday afternoon, Nov. 16, the seven beautiful memorial windows, recently received here from New York, were unveiled with appropriate exercises at St. Peter's Chapel, where a large number of the officers and ladies of the yard, as well as many of the enlisted men from the ships here, had gathered to witness the pretty service. It is hoped that in time a sufficient number of windows may be given to entirely replace those that were put in the building when it was erected some five or six years ago, and there seems little doubt that this hope may be fulfilled before long. The large triple window for which money has been raised by subscription, and in which the Native Sons of the Golden West have taken an active interest, has not yet been completed, but it will prove a most beautiful addition to the chapel. The windows unveiled yesterday are said to equal any of their size on the coast. Those in whose memory they are given were well known at Mare Island in earlier days, especially in the case of the window representing the Arch-Angel, given in memory of Civil Engr. and Mrs. Daniel Turner. The former was the first civil engineer of this yard, coming here with Farragut on the old sloop-of-war Warren in 1854. He it was who laid out the first plans of the yard, and with Farragut and other officers lived aboard the Warren until houses could be erected on what was then a lonely and desolate island. The other windows, as noted last week, are as follows: St. Luke, Surgeon Gen. John Mills Brown; Charity, Mrs. John Mills Brown; St. Mark, Lieut. Richard M. Cutts; St. Peter, Rear Admiral Thomas H. Stevens; St. Thomas, Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, sr., and Truth, Rear Admiral Edmund R. Calhoun.

The Right Rev. William Ford Nichols, D.D., of the Episcopal Diocese of San Francisco, came up to the yard, and with Chaplain A. A. McAlister, U.S.N., retired, conducted the exercises. Short addresses were made, Bishop Nichols speaking at the unveiling of the window to the memory of Rear Admirals Selfridge and Calhoun, while Rear Admiral McCalla followed with a few brief remarks at the unveiling of the windows to Rear Admiral Stevens and Lieut. R. M. Cutts. Senator George C. Perkins, who came up from Oakland for the afternoon, spoke at the unveiling of the windows to Surg. Gen. and Mrs. Brown, and the remarks made before the flag was removed from the window to the memory of Civil Engr. and Mrs. Turner were made by Chaplain McAlister. The music was furnished by the regular choir of the chapel and the station band. Immediately after the services the commandant's house was thrown open for a large reception given by Rear Admiral and Mrs. McCalla. Cut flowers were used lavishly in the decorations, mingled with the more sombre greens of palms and potted plants. Mrs. McCalla was assisted by Miss Stella McCalla, Miss Williams, Miss Charlotte Gearing, Miss Pond, Miss Ruth Simons and Mrs. William McEntee. It was the largest affair given at the yard this season.

Comdr. York Noel, who has been on duty on the Asiatic Station for some time, arrived in San Francisco on Sunday last. Mrs. Noel and daughter, Miss Geraldine, preceded him by several months, and have been making their home at the Plymouth in San Francisco. On Tuesday last they all came up to the yard where they were the guests at luncheon of Comdr. and Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood. The Noels will leave within a few days for the East. Mrs. Noel's brother, Robert Kirkland, and his wife and small son, arrived from Central America the early part of the week, and are now visiting their mother, Mrs. W. A. Kirkland, widow of the late Rear Admiral Kirkland, at her home in Vallejo. Mr. Kirkland has many friends at Mare Island, where he visited during the time his father was commandant of the yard and station.

Comdr. and Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood are entertaining their former's mother, who arrived from her home in Oswego, N.Y., a short time ago, and who will spend the winter with them. She is the widow of an Army officer, who, in 1852, was on duty at Benicia Barracks. During

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No. 150. Three Topaz Pendants and four whole Baroque pearls on fine gold chain \$15.00	No. 153. Forty-one pear shaped graduated gold pendants on fine gold chain \$32.00
No. 151. Pendant and chain. Amethyst heart set in enameled scroll with one diamond and five whole pearls \$22.50	No. 154. Festoon Necklace, two pear-shaped Aqua Marines and seven whole Baroque pearls \$34.00
No. 152. Festoon. Two Aqua Marines, diamond, six Baroque pearls and enameled scrolls \$29.00	No. 155. Pear-shaped Amethyst set in enameled and gold scrolls. Amethyst pendant. Two diamonds and eight Baroque pearls \$38.00

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the past week she drove over to Benicia, making her first visit to the place since those early days. Miss Edith Young has returned to San Francisco after a delightful visit to Fort Snelling, where she was a guest at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Robinson. Miss Marie English, of Vallejo, is at present in Philadelphia, where she is a guest at the home of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Fenton. Mrs. Charles Plummer Perkins entertained at a delightful luncheon aboard the Pensacola at Yerba Buena a day or two ago, complimentary to Mrs. Eddy, of Washington.

Mrs. Jonathan Brooks came up from San Francisco on Tuesday and spent the day as the guest of Mrs. R. M. Cutts. Miss Ruth Brooks, her younger daughter, is spending the week here as the guest of Mrs. Raymond B. Sullivan.

Capt. Ernest E. West, U.S.M.C., left Tuesday for Washington, where he will resume his duties in the office of the Judge Advocate General. Comdr. Lewis C. Helmer also left to resume his regular duties. Capt. Wade L. Jolly, U.S.M.C., has been named to succeed Captain West as judge advocate of the Young court in the event of there being any necessity for such action.

The supply ship Celtic, which has been at the yard for the past couple of weeks taking coal and stores, left for the lower bay on Tuesday, and will remain in San Francisco harbor long enough to take on a large supply of meat before starting on her long trip East. While here the Celtic took on 1,100 tons of coal, as it is intended that she shall make the trip around to the Atlantic coast with only two stops for fuel. The Celtic also carries between six and seven hundred tons of obsolete stores from this yard.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

San Francisco, Nov. 18, 1905.

Miss Edith Downing, who on the 21st of this month will become the bride of Capt. B. J. Edger, of the Army, was the guest of honor on the 9th at a very beautiful and elaborate luncheon given by Miss Helene Robson at the Palm Garden of the Palace hotel, San Francisco. Bridesmaids roses were used in the decorations. The guests, numbering eighteen, included all the young ladies who will attend Miss Downing at her wedding. Those present were Mrs. Malcolm Henry, Miss Elizabeth Cole, Miss Lucretia Burnham, Miss Edith, Miss Lalla Walzenberger, Miss Bonnie Downing, Miss Ruth Kales, Miss Gertrude Allen, Miss Florence Cole, Miss Marietta Havens, Mrs. Thomas B. Darragh, Mrs. Walter Macfarlane, of Honolulu, Mrs. Frank Wakefield, Mrs. Henry Lund, jr., Miss Kathleen Finnegan and Mrs. F. S. Spencer.

Mrs. C. F. Andrews and Miss Edith Henrić will sail for the Philippines on Nov. 25, instead of going out in December as they originally planned. They intend making their headquarters in Manila, where Lieutenant Andrews's regiment, the 13th Infantry, is stationed. Capt. and Mrs. Martin L. Crimmins and their small son, who also sail on Nov. 25, will be accompanied by Mrs. Crimmins's sister, Miss Elizabeth Cole.

Gen. S. S. Sumner entertained at a dinner recently at the St. Francis in San Francisco in honor of Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, whose flagship, the Chicago, is now lying in San Francisco harbor, and will remain until about Dec. 1, when she will sail on a short cruise to Honolulu. It was recommended that the torpedo boat destroyers Perry and Paul Jones should leave the yard this week, and like the flagship, cruise to Honolulu. The Navy Department, however, disapproved of this plan, and it is now expected that the two boats will leave about the first of the month for a cruise to San Diego, going down the coast by easy stages, eventually going to Magdalena Bay for spring target practice.

Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston, who have been occupying quarters at the Presidio, are shortly to move to Fort Mason, where they will take the home formerly occupied by Gen. and Mrs. Arthur MacArthur. Gen. S. B. C. Young arrived in San Francisco some days ago, having come on from Washington to meet his daughter, Mrs. Robert Hanney, who returned from the Philippines on the last transport. Mrs. Hanney has been in the Far East since her marriage a couple of years ago, but will spend the coming winter in Washington with her father.

Mrs. Leavitt C. Logan and her daughters, the Misses Elise and Georgina Logan, are at present at the Hotel Colonial in San Francisco, after having spent the summer months at San Rafael. They will sail for the Orient on Nov. 25, to remain for some time, as Captain Logan is in command of the Ohio, and will not return to the States until he has completed his tour of sea duty. Mrs. Logan will go to Manila, and later to Japan, following the movements of the Ohio as closely as possible.

On Nov. 20 an entertainment, planned by the men of the Pacific Squadron, will be held in the Alhambra theater, San Francisco, to raise a fund to be used in the erection of a suitable monument at Point Loma, where the dead of the Bennington are sleeping their last sleep. In a circular letter Rear Admiral Goodrich has expressed his belief that such a monument should be erected, and has suggested as suitable a plain granite shaft, mounted so that it will be in view of all ships entering the harbor. It is estimated that \$5,000 will be required, while it is desired to invest \$1,000 so that it will provide a fund for the constant care of the graves of the Bennington's seamen. A portion of the fund realized at the coming entertainment will be given to the Sailors' Club House in Vallejo.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Bremerton, Wash., Nov. 11, 1905.

Comdr. C. J. Boush, U.S.N., entertained at dinner on board the Concord Nov. 8 for Civil Engr. and Mrs. Lewerenz and Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. C. M. Simmers.

Lieut. and Mrs. Moody, U.S.N., who have been the guests of Paymaster Addison, left for Seattle Nov. 10. Civil Engr. and Mrs. Lewerenz entertained at dinner

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Nov. 18 for Capt. and Mrs. Burwell, Dr. and Mrs. Brister
and Lieut. E. B. Larimer, U.S.N.
Major Long, U.S.M.C., Captain Jarvis, of Seattle, and
Mr. Forbes left Nov. 10 on a hunting trip to Hood's
canal.

Mrs. Burwell, Mrs. Cottman, Mrs. Beuret, Mrs. Lew-
renz and Mrs. Forbes were entertained at luncheon and
cards by Mrs. Montgomery Russell, of Seattle, on Nov. 10.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 23, 1905.

Much anxiety is felt at the navy yard over the condi-
tion of the veteran clerk, John W. Hudson, who has
served there since 1859, when his father, Comdr. W. L.
Hudson, was appointed. He is the best informed em-
ployee there, and was rarely away from his post of duty.
He is seriously ill at his home in Boston.

During the Army and Navy game at Princeton, Dec. 2,
the Boston Navy Yard will have the news by wire as the
game progresses. Col. Allan C. Kelton, U.S.M.C., has
seen to it that the yard is thoroughly equipped for the
purpose.

Paul Jones schoolhouse, named for the founder of the
Navy, has a patriotic man at the head. Mr. Herbert L.
Morse, whose son, Lieut. Harry L. Morse, U.S.A., is at
present in Samar, P.I., with the 21st Infantry. Paul
Jones Chapter, D.A.R., which caused the naming of the
building and appropriately marked it with a bronze tab-
let, is about to present the school with a standard of
colors and a portrait of Paul Jones to adorn the room
of Principal Morse.

Mrs. Mary C. Widdfield, of Honolulu, is visiting her
daughter, Mrs. James F. Howell, wife of Captain Howell,
U.S.A., at Fort Banks, Winthrop. The 10th Artillery
band is about to close its outdoor concerts at this post.
Rear Admiral Albert S. Snow, U.S.N., celebrated his
sixtieth birthday last Saturday at his home in the navy
yard, and was the recipient of birthday cakes and greet-
ings galore. Miss Snow leaves shortly for Washington
to visit friends. Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Kelton
and Mrs. Moore attended the art exhibition Monday at
Mrs. Jack Gardner's venetian palace on the Fenway. The
navy yard hop on Friday last was a thoroughly enjoyable
affair, participated in by many, including Army officers
and civilians. The arrival of the Missouri and Illinois
Tuesday added much to the population of the Navy set
here.

The A. and H.A. Company have experienced quite a
loss in Capt. James M. Usher, a past commander who
died suddenly on Tuesday in Boston, after a brief illness.
He was barely forty, energetic, patriotic, and was one
of the command to carry the American colors to Windsor
before Queen Victoria.

Capt. William S. Cowles, U.S.N., made a brief stay in
Boston after docking his ship, the Missouri, and left
last night for Farmington, Conn., to join Mrs. Cowles,
who is entertaining Miss Alice Roosevelt, her niece.
Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton succeeds him in command.
The ceremony was more formal than usual when Captain
Cowles turned the ship over to Captain Pendleton, and
the men showed genuine regret when he departed.

Chaplain Curtis H. Dickens, U.S.N., and others of the
Portsmouth Navy Yard, are on a hunting trip in New
Hampshire.

Governor-elect Curtis Guild is a military man of wide
and long experience in National Guard work. He was
on the staff of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee in Cuba. He has
selected his staff from among the best military experts
and shown fairness and sound judgment, every regiment
being represented. The appointment of Col. James A.
Eyre, of the 1st Heavy Artillery Regiment, as adjutant
general, gives joy to all along the line. M.H.B.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Nov. 17, 1905.

A very charming afternoon reception was given Friday
last by Col. and Mrs. James A. Irons in honor of Mrs.
Cottrell, whose engagement to Lieut. W. H. Raymond,
able to Gen. Constant Williams, was announced a few
days before. Mrs. Constant Williams and Miss Cottrell
received with Mrs. Irons. The house and the tables
where refreshments were served were beautifully deco-
rated with autumn flowers, chrysanthemums and Oregon
grape, which so closely resembles holly. The ladies who
assisted in serving were Mrs. George B. Davis, Mrs.
John S. Parke, Mrs. Henry C. Cabell, Mrs. Henry G.
Larnard and Miss Dodd. The reception lasted from
three to six, and was attended by a number of people
from Portland, among them being Miss Anderson, the
second daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Thomas Anderson.
She expects to leave for Italy in company with relatives
the early part of December.

The bar at the mouth of the Willamette, which has
prevented vessels of any depth from coming up the
Columbia to Vancouver, has been removed, the dredge
having finished its work Monday, and Vancouver is now
at the head of deep water navigation. To celebrate
the event the Commercial Club gave a large dinner at
the Hotel Columbia, at which were present several of
the leading men of Washington. A number of toasts
were given, among them Vancouver and its health, which
was responded to by Major Rudolph G. Ebert, Chief
Sergeon of the Department.

Col. and Mrs. Augustus H. Bainbridge, with their
daughter, Mrs. A. P. Berry, left Vancouver last week,

Mrs. Bainbridge going to Spokane to visit relatives,
while Colonel Bainbridge, with Mrs. Berry, went to
Washington. Mrs. J. De Camp Hall has returned to
Vancouver Barracks, having spent the summer with her
father, who has been very ill. Col. and Mrs. A. H.
Bainbridge were entertained at dinner on Thursday last
by Capt. and Mrs. Patrick Hasson.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 20, 1905.

Lieut. A. B. Warfield, Art. Corps, gave a "farewell"
dinner Tuesday at the National hotel. The guests were:
Fred Warfield, of New York city, brother of the pros-
pective groom; Harry Boyer and John Dougherty, of
Kansas City; Sylvester Parker, Mr. O. M. Norton, Capt.
J. P. Haines, Art. Corps; Lieuts. Walter Singles, J. S.
Dusenbury, N. B. Rehkopf and A. Williams.

Mrs. Henry Freeman and Mrs. H. C. Cochran were
among those from the city who attended Mrs. Gordon's
five hundred party Tuesday afternoon. Miss Mary Den-
ton was hostess Tuesday at a very pretty luncheon, given
for Miss Geraldine Taylor. Bitter-sweet and greenery
decorated the house, and chrysanthemums were on the
luncheon table. The guests were Miss Goyer, of New
Orleans; Misses Ann Ryan, Nema Wilson, Mable Sen-
hausen, Margery Gregory and Madge Bolman.

Miss Flora Leavitt has returned from an extended visit
in San Francisco. Gen. J. M. J. Sanno left Monday for
Wichita, to remain several days the guest of friends.
Mrs. Crawford has gone to Paola, Kas., to visit rela-
tives. Major Charles H. Barth, who was injured by a
horse falling on him some time ago, is rapidly improving.

A squadron of the 9th Cavalry, under Major James B.
Erwin, left Saturday for Kansas City, and to-day will
act with the 3d Regiment, Missouri National Guard, as
escort to Secretary Taft and other distinguished visitors.
The Twentieth Century Club met Thursday afternoon
with Mrs. Eben Swift, Peter, the Great, was the sub-
ject, and Mrs. Beck was leader for the day. Mrs. Pauling
entertained Thursday with a luncheon. The Thursday
Reading Club met this week with Mrs. R. W. Mc-
Claghy.

Mrs. J. C. Douglas was hostess at a beautiful luncheon
given Thursday at her home on South Broadway for
Miss Geraldine Taylor, whose marriage to Lieut. Clarence
Sherrill will occur Nov. 30. The house was profusely
decorated with chrysanthemums. The luncheon embraced
ten courses, one being a "surprise course," when the
guests were handed bon-bon dishes, decorated with mini-
ature flags and containing almonds holding pretty sou-
venirs, sent to the hostess by her daughter, Mrs. J. C.
Hall, from Boston. The bride-elect was fortunate in
drawing a heart, which was appropriate to the occasion.
At a luncheon given Friday by Mrs. J. A. Edson, and
a dinner given Friday evening at the Baltimore by
Mr. and Mrs. Edson, the engagement was announced of
their daughter, Ethel Eugenia, to Lieut. Kenneth Persius
Williams.

The eldest son of Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, well-
known here, has just arrived from San Francisco, where
he visited his parents, and is the guest of Capt. and
Mrs. J. P. Ryan, the latter being his sister. He will re-
turn to his home in New York the last of the week.
The three months' old daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Henry
Stahl was christened Sunday afternoon at St. Paul's
church by Rev. Frank Atkin. The name chosen was
Dorothea, after her paternal grandmother. After the
ceremony a few friends were entertained at a buffet
luncheon at the home of Mrs. Anna Dodsworth.

Part of the Engineer battalion is at work putting up
field fortifications on Merritt hill, south of the Infantry
barracks. These fortifications will be allowed to remain
as an example for the student officers and others.

Miss Ruth Atwood, sister of Lieut. and Mrs. Austin,
4th Cav., was the last of Miss Dougherty's friends who
entertained in her honor, Tuesday afternoon. Five hun-
dred was the game enjoyed, and the prizes were very
appropriate to the occasion, the first being Cinderella
silver slippers filled with rice, which was showered upon
the bride-to-be. An elaborate luncheon was served.
Capt. and Mrs. Frank H. Lawton gave a beautiful
dinner party Tuesday evening in compliment to Col. C.
B. Hall. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Gor-
don, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Schumm, Mrs. Peter Traub,
Mrs. Rose, of Spokane, Wash., and Major Sterrett.

Major and Mrs. G. S. Young gave a hop supper Friday
evening for Mrs. Young's niece, Miss Parry, of St.
Joseph, Mo. Their guests were Mrs. Stringfellow, of
St. Joseph; Mrs. Stahl, of Kentucky; Mrs. Eugene Burr,
Miss Grace McGonigle, Captains Haines and H. O. Wil-
liams, Lieutenants Peyton and Morrow, Messrs. Edw.
and James McGonigle. Mrs. Williams was the hostess
Saturday at luncheon, the guests being Mrs. J. M. J.
Sanno, Mrs. Peter Murray and mother, Mrs. Hewitt;
Mrs. Beach, Mrs. James Normoyle and Mrs. Eben Swift.
Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell entertained with a dinner party
Saturday evening, the guest of honor being Captain
Fournier, of the French army.

Miss Louise Parry, of St. Joseph, will remain several
days as the guest of Major and Mrs. G. S. Young. Mr.
and Mrs. Harry Graef and Mr. and Mrs. John Kampman,
of New York city, will be among the wedding guests at
the Taylor-Sherrill wedding.

Chaplain Axton is in receipt of a moving picture
machine, to be used in connection with the entertain-
ments to be given here.

Captain Fournier, French military attaché, arrived
Wednesday to make an inspection of the garrison and
Staff College, and will remain until Saturday to witness
the review. Major Squier gave a stag dinner com-
plimentary to Captain Fournier. Col. C. B. Hall expects to
go to Kansas City to-night to attend the Commercial
Club banquet. Chaplain Axton gave a very interesting
talk to the children of the Oak street school, where his
little daughter attends, last Friday.

Capt. and Mrs. Munroe McFarland gave a dinner party
Friday evening. Mrs. J. M. Arrowsmith entertained
Thursday afternoon with a five hundred party. The
prizes were given to Miss Barnes, of the city, and Mrs.
Baker, of the garrison. The game was played from nine
tables, and at the conclusion a very dainty five o'clock
tea was served. Mrs. Sanno, of New York, Mrs. Hatti,
of Omaha, Mrs. Mann, of Buffalo, Miss Barnes, Mrs.
Van Tuyl and Mrs. Cochran, of the city, were among the
guests.

The visit of Senator Long on Saturday, Nov. 18, was
signaled by a review which was witnessed by the Sen-
ator and party, and Captain Fournier in his uniform as
an officer of the French army. This was followed by an
informal reception and lunch at the Officers' Club. Toasts
were tendered Senator Long, the Army, and the Army of
France. Senator Long, escorted by Major McClaghy,
was also shown through the new military prison, and ex-
pressed himself as more than pleased with the attention
shown him.

The review was that of a full brigade, such as Fort
Leavenworth alone can furnish. On the extreme right
were stationed the 18th Infantry band and trumpet corps,
playing the inspiring military music as the party of
officers and visitors passed. Immediately next to the
band were the pontoons of the Engineer Corps, with the
Engineer Battalion next in line. Then came the Signal
Corps, the two battalions of the 18th Infantry, the 29th
Battery and the 16th Battery, respectively, field and siege
Artillery. Major J. B. Erwin and his squadron of the
9th Cavalry, were next in line, and finally on the extreme
left were the men of the Hospital Corps with their
wagons, ambulances, stretchers and various implements.
It was a splendid array of fighting men, and the most
successful display Fort Leavenworth has known. Just
as the field pieces swept before the reviewing stand the
low hanging clouds began to give up their burden of
icy rain and wind, which swept down on the officers and
troops, but not a step was missed, and the trained troops

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marched in the rain and wind that made the specta-
tors seek the protection of carriages and start for the
city. Every man and gun swept by at double-time be-
fore Colonel Hall, who raised his saber, and the orderly
rode forward giving the command to return at double-
time to the barracks. But the rain had not spoiled the
splendid review.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Nov. 20, 1905.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. P. Laurson gave a dinner on Wed-
nesday evening on the occasion of their first wedding an-
niversary. Red roses and the delicately shaded lights
of the candelabra made the table very beautiful. Their
guests were Major and Mrs. Coffin, Miss Banister and
Captain Roudiez.

The Hospital Corps team played the Chapman team a
game of football at that place on Friday afternoon and
defeated Fort Riley's old opponents by the score of 4-0.
The management of the La Harpe eleven, which the
post team played at that place two weeks ago, are en-
deavoring to bring the post eleven there for another game
on Thanksgiving day. The matter is still undecided.

The 6th Battery, which left here on Monday of last
week for Fort Sam Houston, has been enjoying beautiful
weather and making excellent progress. The nights, al-
though rather cold, are not uncomfortable, as the bat-
tery is equipped with tents and stoves, while the days
are warm and sunny. The battery arrived in Wichita
on Saturday night and encamped over Sunday. The 2d
Battery, marching from Fort Reno, will be met at Cald-
well, Kas., about Wednesday or Thursday, and there ex-
change transportation and hospital outfits.

The first bowling game of the season between a post
team and one from town occurred in Junction City on
Wednesday evening, and the former was defeated by 130
pins.

Mrs. George H. Cameron entertained in a very de-
lightful fashion with a card party on Friday afternoon.
There were twenty-five guests present. Mrs. W. S.
Odell, of Washington, D.C., is in the post visiting her
son, Lieut. Albert S. Odell, 11th Cav. Lieut. L. L.
Dietrick, 13th Cav., has returned from a brief leave
spent in Kansas City and other points. Mrs. Power, wife
of Veterinarian Power, Art. Corps, will join her husband
at Fort Sam Houston, his new station, upon her return
from Southern California, where she has been visiting.
Mrs. Robert M. O'Reilly, wife of the Surgeon General of
the Army, arrived the first of the week from Washing-
ton, and is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. F. B. Hen-
nessy. Miss Duane, of Andover, Mass., after a visit
with Mrs. Marlborough Churchill, has returned to her
home.

Chaplain Oliver C. Miller, 13th Cav., has been confined
to his home for several weeks with a severe attack of
neuritis, with which he has been a frequent sufferer
since his tour of duty in the Philippines. On Sunday, a
week ago, Father O'Brien, of Junction City, conducted
the services in the post chapel, and yesterday Prof. W.
S. Huesner, of the Junction City schools, spoke to an
appreciative audience.

Major Granger Adams, Art. Corps, was apprised of
the death of his father at his home in Detroit, Mich., on
Monday, by telegram, and accompanied by his daughter,
Miss Louise, he left on the noon train for that city.

Fifty officers and ladies of the garrison have formed a
card club which will meet weekly in the assembly room
of the post administration building.

Captain Fournier, military attaché of the French
Embassy, arrived Sunday from Leavenworth, and is the
guest of Colonel Godfrey. He will remain here for sev-
eral days, and will be shown everything of interest about
the post and School of Application. His arrival is well-
timed, for the winter course of training commenced to-
day, and every department is in full swing.

On Thursday Mrs. Coffin gave a luncheon. The deco-
rations were in yellow and most attractively arranged.
Her guests were the Mesdames Tilford, O'Reilly, Man-
field, Potts, Hennessy, Williams, Cameron and Voe, and
the Misses Tenhallow and Sawyer. On Saturday even-
ing Major and Mrs. Coffin entertained with a hop supper
for the Misses Tenhallow and Sawyer, guests of Capt.
and Mrs. Miller. Thirty-five guests were present. Mrs.
Banister entertained at tea on Tuesday for Mrs. O'Reilly,
wife of the Surgeon General of the Army. The deco-
rations were in green and white.

Mrs. Potts, wife of Col. Ramsay D. Potts, Art. Corps,
who has been visiting for the past week with her daugh-
ter, Mrs. McNair, left to-day for Fort Monroe, accom-
panied by her son, Mr. "Jack" Potts, who has just been
discharged from the 7th Battery. A stop of a few days
will be made at Fort Leavenworth, where she will visit
her son, Lieut. Douglas Potts. Mrs. Hennessy gave a
very pretty luncheon last week for Mrs. Potts. Her
guests were the Mesdames Potts, McNair, Parker, God-
frey, Banister, O'Reilly and Coffin. The table was very
beautifully decorated with white chrysanthemums.

FORT JAY.

Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y., Nov. 22, 1905.

The laying of the corner stone of the new chapel, which
took place recently, was an occasion of much interest,
and marks an era in the religious life on Governors
Island. Bishops Greer and Courtney, Rev. Dr. Dix, rec-
tor of Trinity Parish, Dr. Manning and a large number
of clergymen and prominent members of New York so-
ciety came to the island to take part in the ceremonies.
The music was furnished by the choir of St. Agnes'
Chapel, Dr. Stubbs, choirmaster, led by the 8th Infantry
band. The battalion and division and department officers
attended in full dress uniforms, and the bishop made an
address during the ceremonies to the troops who were
drawn up in line at the corner stone. Col. H. O. S. Heis-
land read the list of deposits, which included records of
Trinity Parish, a copy of its charter in 1897, papers and
coins of the day, a roster of Governors Island officers of
the 8th Infantry, with a historical sketch of the regiment,
and numerous pictures of Governors Island and New
York city. After the ceremonies a luncheon was served
for 250 in the officers' club.

The new chapel will be constructed of Indiana lime-
stone, with a massive tower, and will be fireproof
throughout. It will have a side chapel and crypt, and
will seat about 500. Memorials have already been of-
fered for Chaplains McVickar (1841), and La Tourrette
(1865), and Mrs. W. S. Hancock and the chaplain, the
Rev. Edmund B. Smith, of Trinity Parish, will be glad



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to communicate with others who may desire to give memorials of a permanent character for the chapel now building. The old chapel, which has stood for sixty years, is to be removed upon the completion of the new one next autumn. It has been made more comfortable for the coming winter by the kind efforts of Major Gale, who has also presented three service flags for decorative purposes.

Lieut. Col. Henry E. Robinson has arrived and occupies No. 19, Colonels Row. Lieut. Arthur D. Budd, 1st Inf., is at the hospital undergoing treatment for a severe accident he met with during the summer, and is reported much better. A party of officers and young ladies of the post, chaperoned by Mrs. Jenkins, attended the hop at the navy yard on Monday night.

The Governors Island ferry service to the Battery has been revised, and boats leave now every half hour during the day, as late as 12:30 a.m., with a boat at 1 a.m. four nights a week.

The hop on Friday, Nov. 17, was unusually large, the rooms being crowded to their utmost capacity. Chaplain and Mrs. Smith served a supper after the hop for twenty young people, including several midshipmen from the American fleet.

The Governors Island football team defeated Fort Totten last week by a score of 7-1. On Saturday, Nov. 25, a game will be played here with Fort Slocum for the "championship of the harbor." A strong game is expected.

Col. and Mrs. Heistand entertained at dinner on Wednesday night in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Wade. The other guests were Col. and Mrs. Havard, Major and Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Jenkins, Col. and Mrs. Mann and Mrs. Briggs. Mrs. Robert Smart, who has been visiting for some time at Col. and Mrs. Heistand's, has left for West Point. Mrs. and Miss Shirley are leaving after an extended visit at Colonel Pullman's.

The date of departure of the 8th Infantry for the Philippines has been changed, and orders are now for the regiment to sail from San Francisco March 5.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Nov. 21, 1905.

Mrs. J. C. Kelton, of Washington, D.C., has been spending a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Ames, at this post. The widow of a former adjutant general of the Army, and governor of the Soldiers' Home, who was called "The Soldiers' Friend," she represents the Army and Navy League of Washington in philanthropic work for the enlisted men of the Army, and also for the sailors of our Navy. The Woman's Army and Navy League is an association of women, the majority of whom are the wives of officers, working in a quiet but systematic way for the general welfare of enlisted men. It has been furnishing organs to navy yards, warships, U.S. Army transports, hospitals and to chapels at Army posts, aiding clubs for soldiers, sailors and marines; sending Bibles (in all languages), gospel hymns, national songs, games, prayer-books, communion sets, and collecting all kinds of suitable reading matter. It directly assists the Army and Navy chaplain in equipping himself for his work, and deserves the sympathy and support of all those interested in promoting the best interests of the United Service.

On a recent Sunday night Mrs. Kelton addressed the men in our post hall, and all present expressed themselves as highly pleased with her address.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Nov. 19, 1905.

Capt. James Ronayne, 28th Inf., commanding Fort Lincoln, was a visitor in the post this week. Capt. J. W. Glidden returned this week from a short hunting leave. Capt. G. de G. Catlin, 28th Inf., left for Assiniboine with a detachment of recruits. Contract Surg. George F. Adair, U.S.A., and bride were guests this week of Col. and Mrs. George W. Adair, U.S.A., Chief Surgeon of the Department.

Rear Admiral Edward H. Gheen, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Gheen were at the Aberdeen in St. Paul during the week. Major C. W. Taylor left St. Paul this week for Fort Sill. Lieut. Walter S. Grant, 3d Cav., left Wednesday for San Francisco to join his troop. Capt. Roy B. Harper, 3d Cav., spent a few days in the city this week.

Mrs. E. R. Coppock, wife of Captain Coppock, 3d Cav., has been a popular guest of honor in St. Paul lately, many dinners, etc., being given in her honor. Lieut.

Col. and Mrs. L. W. Cooke, 26th Inf., are visiting in St. Paul. Both the Colonel and Mrs. Cooke have many friends here, the Colonel commanding Malahli Island when a battalion of the 26th was stationed there, building the post. Major and Mrs. S. E. Allen, Art. Corps, gave a delightful dinner during the week, the guests being Miss Allen, Miss Hamilton, Mrs. Burton, wife of Gen. G. H. Burton, U.S.A., Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Pearce, Gen. C. C. Carr and Lieut. A. M. Hall. Miss Ethel Allen, daughter of Major and Mrs. S. E. Allen, Art. Corps, returned this week after a delightful trip spent in the East.

The wedding of Lieut. L. O. Mathews, 28th Inf., and Miss Fannie Edwards, of San Antonio, Texas, will take place on Tuesday in the new vacant Infantry barracks. This is a beautiful hall and large, affording a fine place for a wedding. After the wedding a reception and dance will be held in the building.

The Cavalry officers' row and barracks present a busy appearance just now, getting ready for their departure for San Francisco on Wednesday. The post will miss them very much, for they have made many friends here.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The vacancies for two majors were filled in the 14th N.Y., on Nov. 21, the successful candidates for major being Capt. George E. Libbey, now serving as inspector of small arms practice, and Capt. Frederick W. Baldwin, of Co. D. The election was unanimous in both cases. Major-elect Libbey served many years as a captain in the 4th Regiment and had command of Company G before the Spanish war. He commanded Company L, one of the new companies organized for active service in that war, and at the close of the war he went on the supernumerary list. He was assigned to duty as inspector for small arms practice in the 14th Regiment less than a year ago, succeeding Henry Claus, resigned. Major-elect Baldwin was first a member of the 23d Regiment and was captain in the 14th in June, 1903. Major Harry B. Baldwin, his cousin, is a member of the 47th Regiment. The vacancies thus harmoniously filled have existed for many months. General McLeer was present during the election upon invitation of Colonel Kline, and congratulated them upon the result, and pointed out that there could be no success without harmony.

The rebuilding of the armory of the 1st Infantry, P.N.G., of Philadelphia, has been finished up to the point of interior decorations, and this part of the work has been entered upon.

Members of the 4th and 8th Regiments, P.N.G., whose companies are located in Pottsville, were on Nov. 19, taking advantage of an opportunity which has afforded itself for exercising their marksmanship in connection with the shooting of a herd of Texas steers, which were wildly roaming in the vicinity, having escaped from some packing house drovers. The animals could not be corralled and rewards were issued for shooting them.

Lieut. M. A. Hildreth, of Fargo, N.D., has been notified that he has received the appointment of Inspector General of the North Dakota National Guard, succeeding Colonel Creel, now adjutant general.

The 13th N.Y., Colonel Austen, will parade for review at its armory in Brooklyn on Friday night, Dec. 1, by General Grant, U.S.A.

The review of the 71st N.Y., in command of Col. W. G. Bates, in the armory of the 7th Regiment on Nov. 18 proved a highly creditable event to that command. The regiment paraded twelve commands of sixteen files, and in the passage went by in excellent shape. The manual of arms during the evening was about the only feature of the display that was not to the credit of the regiment.

Colonel Schulze, of the 1st Regiment of Connecticut, has issued a general order which provides for a system of examination of non-commissioned officers of the regiment. The Colonel also issues a very useful order for enlisted men who may desire to pass a satisfactory examination for a commission, the order giving 302 questions.

One of the greatest athletic meets of the indoor season in New York city will be the games of the 22d Regiment, to be held in the armory at Broadway and Sixth-eighth street, Monday evening, Nov. 27. Aside from the usual interesting program of runs and bicycle races, there will be contests between International, Olympia, American and Metropolitan District Champions. A championship relay race between the 23d and 13th Regiments, and a

special scholastic relay race. There will be dancing after the games.

The annual exhibition drill and ball of Co. D, 12th N.Y., Captain Dudley, to be given on Wednesday evening, Nov. 29, at the armory, will be a somewhat unique and interesting event, as the regimental athletic club have joined with the company and will hold a special set of games the same night. The drill portion of the program will be executed under command of Lieut. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who will also put the company through the setting-up exercises. Company D is an exceptionally well drilled company, and a first-class exhibition in every respect will be seen.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Gen. Curtis Guild, Jr., governor-elect of Massachusetts, is the first candidate with a Service record to be elected to that office by the Republican party since the Civil War. He always has taken a keen and active interest in military matters. He entered the militia service as private in Troop A, 1st Cavalry, M.V.M., and received a lieutenancy in 1895, after four years' service in the ranks. He was inspector general of rifle practice in 1897, but resigned this to become regimental adjutant of the 6th Mass. Infantry, U.S.V. He was promoted in May, 1898, and assigned to duty with the staff of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, as lieutenant colonel and I.G. After rendering material assistance in the trying work incident to the organization of the 7th Corps, he accompanied it to Cuba, serving from December, 1898, to February, 1899, as I.G. of the Department of Havana. President McKinley officially thanked him for his services, and offered him a commission in the regular establishment as lieutenant colonel and I.G., which, to his deep regret, his personal affairs forbade his accepting. In 1901 he was elected brigade general, 2d Brigade, M.V.M., but declined the commission. In 1903, 1904 and 1905 he was elected and served as Lieutenant governor of Massachusetts.

In the appointment of his staff General Guild has been influenced solely by Service considerations. Of the nineteen officers chosen, all have held commissions in the regular, volunteer or militia service. All are qualified marksmen, four being distinguished marksmen, two experts, and six sharpshooters. Twelve have seen active service in the Army, Navy or Revenue Marine. The adjutant general, Col. James A. Frye, Corps of Coast Art., M.V.M., formerly 1st Inf., and later the 1st Heavy Art., M.V.M., has served with the Coast Artillery since 1890, except during staff duty. In 1897 he was assistant I.G., resigning this to rejoin his old command as major during its term of volunteer service, April 26 to Nov. 14, 1898. For the greater part of this period he was stationed at Fort Warren, in command of the 3d Battalion of his regiment. On leaving the Volunteer service he served as I.G.R.P. on the staffs of Governors Wolcott and Crane, returning to his old regiment as colonel in 1900. In the maneuvers of 1902 he was in command at Fort Rodman, with batteries of his regiment at that post and at Forts Adams and Greble. In the maneuvers of 1903, he served as acting chief of staff to General Mills, commanding the Artillery District of Portland, while his batteries were assigned to stations at Forts Levee, Williams, McKinley and Greble. In 1898 he was recommended by General Miles for the command of a volunteer regiment. His command has been officially commended in orders and reports for efficiency and discipline. In 1903 he represented the New England States on the National Board for the promotion of rifle practice, with which he still is serving.

The chiefs of department on the newly organized staff are all officers of long service experience and of marked aptitude in their respective positions. They are: Brig. Gen. William H. Devine, surg. gen.; Brig. Gen. William H. Brigham, I.G.; Brig. Gen. Frederick B. Carpenter, C. S. gen.; Brig. Gen. William B. Emery, Q.M.G.; Brig. Gen. Hugh Bancroft, J.A.G., and Col. James G. White, I.G. of small arms practice. The veterans William C. Capelle retains the position which he has filled so long and so efficiently. The assistant inspectors general are: Lieut. Col. Edward W. M. Bailey, Samuel D. Parker, Henry L. Williams, Roger Wolcott, George H. Doty (formerly Lieutenant, U.S.R.C.S.), and Comdr. James P. Parker, late Naval Brigade and U.S.N. Major Edward Glines is assigned as asst. Q.M.G. The aides are: Majors Joseph J. Kelley, John A. Curtin, Thomas D. Barroll and Charles H. Hayden. No selection of an officer from the regular establishment as military attaché has yet been made.

TEXAS NATIONAL GUARD.

Interest in rifle practice has been considerably stimulated in the Texas National Guard by the participation of a team from the Texas Guardsmen in the National Match at Sea Girt last September, and as Adjutant General Hulen has promised to send a team to the 1906 National Match, if possible, there is a determination that the 1906 team shall be better qualified by preliminary practice. In this connection Adjutant General Hulen has recently had a new range laid off and prepared with target pits, etc., sufficient to accommodate eight revolving "Texas" targets on the State encampment grounds at Camp Mabry, two miles northwest of Austin. Practice can be had over the new range up to and including 600 yards, a greater range being impossible on account of the nature of the ground and the limitations of the reservation. The range will be complete with a telephone system and poles at intervals for wind pennants.

The summer encampment of the Texas National Guard, which was called off upon the suggestion of the State health officer during the epidemic of yellow fever in States bordering on Texas, is to be held this year in winter, and in that respect will be an experiment, and if it proves successful future encampments will probably be held at a time of year when the heat is not so severe as is usual in July and August. Orders have been issued from headquarters announcing the camp from Dec. 4 to 15, both inclusive. Members of the Guard who have already secured one vacation from their employers in the summer may find it a hard matter to get another in the winter. It is the intention of General Hulen to devote a considerable portion of the time during the encampment to rifle practice on the new range, and at the same time to engage in several field exercises in which whatever regular troops it may be possible to secure from the Department of Texas will join. It is hoped that the War Department will see fit to grant permission for the entire garrison at Fort Sam Houston to join with the State troops in this encampment.

A number of officers of the guard living in Austin and vicinity held a rifle match on the new range at Camp Mabry on Nov. 9, shooting only at the 200 and 300 yard ranges. Twenty shots each were allowed at both distances, slow fire, and five shots at each range rapid fire. The aggregate score follows: Major A. W. Bloor, 1st Inf., 170; Lieut. C. L. Test, 1st Inf., 168; Major Gen. W. H. Stacy, division, 169; Capt. E. E. Walker, 1st Cav., 151; Capt. L. H. Younger, 1st Cav., 151; Gen. J. A. Hulen, adjutant gen., 140; Lieut. W. J. Moore, 1st Inf., 122; Col. 1st Inf., 78. The weather was not very favorable for good shooting, being very cloudy and windy, with a slight drizzle of rain toward the latter part of the day.

General Orders just published announce the promotion of Capt. John T. Bonner, 3d Inf., T.N.G., of Tyler, Tex., to be major in the Inspector General's Department. The appointment is very gratifying to the majority of the officers of the Guard, who appreciate Captain Bonner's services while in command of Co. A, of the 3d Infantry, for some years. Major Bonner will bring to his new position a ripe experience in Guard affairs, combined with unbounded enthusiasm.

THE PROPOSED RESERVE AND THE MILITIA.

The plan of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., for the creation of an Army Reserve, which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Sept. 9, has brought out the following highly interesting paper in which the reserve project is ably discussed from the militia viewpoint:

The semi-official publicity accorded to the communication of General Funston, in which is outlined a plan for a "Military National Reserve," invites discussion and consideration.

This plan is open to adverse criticism from two standpoints. It is urged first, that the scheme is impracticable, and secondly it is submitted that assuming the plan to be practicable, its creation would be inimical to the best interests of the militia, and consequently to volunteers, because the ready efficiency of the volunteer depends in a large measure upon prior training in the ranks of the organized militia.

Conceding for the purpose of discussion that public sentiment in the United States is opposed to a large standing Army, and that a trained reserve force is a necessity, it is apprehended that criticism entered into in good faith, of any plan, will be accepted in proper spirit, and that pertinent comment will command respectful attention.

Apart from the practicability of the plan for a reserve, as outlined by General Funston, the most serious objection to it from the militia standpoint is, that the plan, if carried out, would encroach upon the field of military training, which, since the passage of the act to promote the efficiency of the militia, the citizen soldier has considered a field, so far as civilians are concerned, peculiarly his own; in this respect, it is vigorously urged that the greater the encroachment upon this field the more reason there will be to revert to the time when members of the organized militia were popularly designated as "tin soldiers."

Eliminating argument and assertion incident to an increase in the strength and pay of the regular Army, and disregarding the assumed effectiveness, General Funston's scheme for a reserve may be reduced substantially to the following propositions:

"In the future all first enlistments in the regular Army are to be for the term of one year, during which the recruit is to be graded as second class, with no opportunity to advance in rank, the Government reserving the right, in case of war, to hold the recruit in military service of the regular Army for a period of three years from the date of enlistment."

"At the conclusion of the first year's enlistment, and after all undesirable men have been eliminated from consideration, the first term man is to have three options—first, he may elect to 'entirely discontinue his connection with the military service'; next he may 're-enlist in his own branch of the Service for three years as a first-class private, if the authorized quota of that grade is not full'; and finally he may exercise the right 'to enlist for six years in the reserve.'"

In case of war members of the reserve are to be a part of the active Army; they are to have practically no prospect of advancement to commissioned grades, the fundamental principle being to provide a ready means to swell the ranks of the regular Army during an emergency, so that the skeleton organization of the peace basis may approximate with rapidity the maximum strength of the war footing.

"As a consideration for enlistment in the reserve, men are to receive the allowance of two dollars a month during the term of enlistment, if not called into active service, in which event they receive the pay of the regular soldier; they are to obligate themselves to respond to the call of the President for 'service in the active Army for a period not to exceed two years, and a failure to comply with their obligations would constitute desertion, and would render them liable to trial by general court-martial for that offense. Upon joining the active Army, members of the reserve would have the grade of first-class private, and would be eligible for appointment as non-commissioned officers.'"

It will be observed that the plan of General Funston is predicated upon the assumption that for the consideration of two dollars a month eligible soldiers—men who have elected to abandon the life of the professional soldier for that of a civilian—can be induced to enlist in the reserve in such numbers as to keep the reserve force up to the required strength to subserve the purpose for which it is proposed to be organized.

The plan does not provide for military organization of the reserve; it holds out no attractions in the way of military association; it contemplates no distinctive social intercourse; and there is no provision for drills, parades, field exercises, or comradeship—considerations which mean so much to the average man who seeks experience or diversion in military organizations.

Turning to the purpose of discussion that Congress might be induced to grant the increase in pay and strength of the regular Army which General Funston deems necessary to success (by which means, after a few years, a sufficient number of men would annually be discharged from the Army to provide the material for a reserve), it would be interesting and instructive from a sociological as well as a practical standpoint to ascertain on what data or by what process of reasoning it is assumed or concluded, that the necessary men would elect "to enlist for six years in the reserve."

It cannot be urged seriously that the average soldier would be attracted by the financial inducement alone—especially in view of the obligations specified; and it is obvious that there would be little or no attraction from the standpoint of "military life" or "love of the Service," which actuates so many desirable men now serving year after year in the regular Army, as well as the organized militia. Nor, so far as the reserve is concerned, can the patriotic impulse be relied upon, which is so substantial in attracting men in the early stages of a war, because service in the organized militia or volunteers in this respect offers complete gratification; and it can certainly be argued that opportunities for advancement and glory in the volunteer service are immeasurably greater for the man who must advance from the ranks than in the regular Army through the proposed reserve.

In this connection it must be borne in mind that the skeleton organization of the regular Army has its full complement of officers in peace and war; that the proposed reserve relates simply to the enlisted man; and that ordinarily it is a difficult matter to advance from the ranks of the regular Army to commissioned grade, even for those who seek the Service for this very purpose. As vacancies are too few to satisfy the candidates for commission in the regular Army itself, it must be conceded that a member of the reserve would have to wait until all the older men were taken care of before his own case could hope for attention—a prospect remote, speculative and seldom to be realized.

Another aspect of the case from the practical standpoint of the scheme is the legality of the plan. The Constitution of the United States provides for a dual form of government, and only in those matters which have been expressly granted to the Federal Government are the laws of Congress superior to those of the several States. Congress has the power "to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States"; to the States are reserved respectively "the appointment of officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." One of the amendments which were passed at the first session of Congress was that "A well regulated militia, being necessary for the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." In this connection the question has properly been raised as to what the relation of the proposed member of the reserve in time of peace would be respectively toward the Federal Govern-

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Real Lace Handkerchiefs
\$2.50, \$5.00, \$10.00, \$25.00 and up.

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25c., 35c., 50c., \$1.00, \$2.00 and up.
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ment, with whom he has contracted to perform military service, and the State in which he lives and gains his livelihood. With regard to the State, the member of the reserve would have the characteristics of a civilian, entitled by international law to the protection of the State, and he would owe, consequently, a corresponding duty to respond to a call for military service issued by the chief executive. As a member of the reserve, except when actually in the Service, the man who enlists is under no military discipline or government. On the other hand, if the member is subject to call of the President for service in the regular Army without consent of the State, he is not properly subject to the jurisdiction of the State. The Constitution undoubtedly intended two general classes of citizens—those taking on the characteristics of civilians, and those purely military.

In view of the fact that many of the States maintain, for purposes of training, expensive military establishments in their own jurisdictions, and in view of the further fact that the expense of the regular Army is borne by the several States and Territories of the Union, is it likely that they will view with complacency a hybrid organization whose composition may be considered neither military nor civilian—the same to be maintained at an annual outlay of some \$3,250,000? As a practical political measure in which the several States are very much concerned, would it not be a more favorable proposition to expend this amount in perfecting the organized militia "according to the discipline prescribed by Congress"?

Men who have been honorably discharged from the regular Army are a military asset to which the State is entitled, if they elect to volunteer for military duty not in the active Army. Such men would prove of great value in volunteer organizations to young men of little or no practical experience as proper examples of what a soldier should be. In any great war the fighting force of the nation will be composed in substance of experienced young men, except as they gain knowledge by actual service. These are the men to provide with practical, preliminary training rather than men of veteran service who have had the benefit and experience of association with professional soldiers educated almost to the over-training point, while the organized militia, so far as military art is concerned, is practically without proper instruction.

It is true, that under the act to promote the efficiency of the militia certain provisions have been made relative to the "payment, subsistence and transportation of such portion of (the) organized militia as shall engage in actual field or camp service for instruction"; but anyone familiar with statistics relative to appropriations and the expense of maintaining State organizations, knows that allowances are totally inadequate. The act referred to, popularly known as the "Dick bill," carries an annual appropriation of one million dollars for militia purposes. The States expend annually upon their respective military establishments a sum approximating twice as much as this, over eighty-five per cent. of which is paid by six States.

In this connection it should be borne in mind that the organized militia of the several States and Territories embraced a strength of 8,806 officers and 107,132 enlisted men October 1, 1904, while the strength of the regular Army was but 3,744 officers and 56,439 enlisted men, according to reports received the same month. These figures have not changed substantially since 1904. A comparison shows a total strength in the regular Army

of some 60,000, as against nearly 116,000 in the organized militia.

As to the justification for burdening the American people with the maintenance of these organizations, it may be well to consider their respective purposes according to two authorities, one emanating from the regular Army, the other from civil life.

The late Lieut. Col. James Mercur, U.S.A., writing for publication has said:

"The regular Army is used in times of peace principally for suppressing Indian outbreaks, disorders upon the frontier, and enforcing the laws of the United States when necessary. . . . It is regarded rather as a training school for educating officers and preserving military knowledge and traditions than as an efficient defense against foreign armies. . . . The main reliance of the nation in a great war is upon the volunteers and militia."

The "Dick bill" was the first substantial legislation by Congress that encouraged the belief among members of the National Guard that the true relation which the volunteer militia bears to the land forces of the United States had been recognized either by Congress or officers of the regular establishment. The act had "its origin in an agreement between the regular Army, represented by the War Department, and the National Guards of the States, represented by a convention" at Washington in 1892.

According to Elihu Root, then Secretary of War, the act proceeds upon the following ideas:

"Whenever the United States becomes involved in war the regular Army will form but a small part of its armed force; and the country must also rely, for immediate and special exigencies, upon militia; and for service going beyond the proper limits of militia duty, upon volunteers."

"It is of vital importance to have a trained force of militia ready for instant service when called upon, and also to have a large number of citizens sufficiently instructed and exercised in the art of war to organize, train and command volunteer forces."

"The best way for the National Guard to secure both these requisites is by turning to the National Guards of the States which have grown up as State organizations intended for State purposes, but are composed of citizens liable to be called upon by the National Government for military duty, and willing to devote a considerable part of their time to fitting themselves for the performance of that duty."

"Without at all interfering with the services of these organizations to their respective States in time of peace, they can be treated as a national militia to be called into the service of the United States in time of war; and that it is for the interest of the National Government to make these organizations as effective as possible, having in view their prospective national service as militia and their immediate service as the school of the national volunteer soldier."

"As the militia when called into the service of the United States and the volunteer forces commanded by the citizens trained in this school of arms will form, together with the regular troops, but one Army . . . It will be important that all parts of this greater Army shall have used and shall be familiar with the same arms, ammunition, supplies and forms and methods of transacting business, and shall have similar organization and discipline."

(Continued in last column of Page 365.)

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By acknowledgment of
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standard brew of America

FORT RENO.

Fort Reno, O.T., Nov. 17, 1905.

Mrs. Walter Cox gave a dinner Sunday evening for Lieutenants Hand and Gardner, 2d Battery, F.A., Lieutenant Schudt, 25th Inf., and Dr. Van Kirk. Mrs. Cox had her table beautifully decorated with pink chrysanthemums, to which was added a cross of pink ribbon running from corner to corner. Pink candles and candle-shades completed the color scheme.

Major J. M. T. Partello, 25th Inf., Mrs. Partello and Miss Partello are in Kansas City in attendance at the trial of the suit against one of the railroads out of Kansas City for damages growing out of Mrs. Partello's injury received in a wreck last winter. Dr. A. M. Chase, of this garrison, was summoned to Kansas City as a witness in this same case, and while en route was himself in a wreck that all but landed an entire coach-load of passengers in the Missouri river. Fortunately, however, Dr. Chase escaped with but slight injury.

Gen. Asa B. Carey, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Carey are the guests of their son, Capt. E. C. Carey, 30th Inf., and Mrs. Carey. Mrs. Sykes, of Chicago, is spending a fortnight with her son, Lieut. Horace F. Sykes, 25th Inf., and Mrs. Sykes. Major William R. Abercrombie, 30th Inf., and Mrs. Abercrombie, arrived Nov. 14, and Major Abercrombie is in command of the garrison. Lieut. Charles F. Bundel, 25th Inf., has returned from leave. Mrs. Albright, wife of Capt. Frank H. Albright, 25th Inf., arrived Nov. 14. Lieut. S. A. Wallen, 25th Inf., is on hunting leave of ten days.

The 2d Battery, F.A., which is en route overland from Fort Sill to Fort Riley, is delaying for a few days here in order to form a junction at Caldwell, Kas., with the battery ordered from Fort Riley to Fort Sam Houston. Lieut. D. W. Hand is in command of the 2d Battery.

November 20 will be the last field day for this season. The "garrison math" fiend, or "the man who bones" statistics, has estimated that the officers and enlisted men stationed here have, since the season opened, Oct. 16, killed 4,768 quail. This is certainly a paradise for lovers of the gun and dog.

FORT LAWTON.

Fort Lawton, Wash., Nov. 13, 1905.

Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Gowen entertained at dinner last Saturday evening Col. C. H. Noble, Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Dean and Miss Blackford. Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Phillips entertained Colonel Noble, Capt. and Mrs. Gowen and Lieut. H. F. McFeeley at dinner last Friday evening. Major and Mrs. H. B. Moon entertained at dinner at their home on Tuesday Colonel Noble, Capt. and Mrs. Dean, Miss Blackford and Lieut. F. F. Black.

Major L. W. V. Kennon, 10th Inf., who has just returned from a six-years' stay in the Philippines, was at the post on Tuesday, and is to be at Fort Wright, Wash.

Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Phillips entertained at dinner on Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. G. M. Crallé, Miss Bessie Crane and Lieut. A. J. White. Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Gowen gave a dinner on Tuesday evening for Capt. L. T. Hess and Lieut. E. L. D. Breckinridge.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Beuret, of the Puget Sound Navy Yard, were visitors at the post on Friday. Lieut. E. H. Cooke, 10th Inf., stopped at the post on Thursday, en

route to Fort Wright, where he is stationed. Mrs. Dean had as her guest on Thursday Miss Emily Parks, from San Francisco.

Capt. Frank A. Grant, the depot quartermaster of Seattle, Wash., gave a reception in honor of his son, Mr. Grant, to which the officers and ladies of the post were invited. The following attended: Col. C. H. Noble, Major H. B. Moon, Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Gowen, Capt. and Mrs. G. M. Crallé and Miss Crane.

Lieut. E. L. D. Breckinridge, 10th Inf., has been receiving congratulations upon the arrival of his son, born at Washington City.

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is an OLD and WELL TRIED REMEDY and for over FIFTY YEARS has been used by millions of mothers for their CHILDREN while CUTTING TEETH with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, reduces the inflammation, allays all pain, cures wind colic, is very pleasant to the taste and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP and take no other kind, as mothers will find it the best medicine to use during the teething period.

BORN.

BELL.—To the wife of Capt. Ola Walter Bell, quartermaster, U.S.A., a son, at New London, Conn., Nov. 21, 1905.

COLE.—At Danville, Va., Nov. 3, 1905, to Asst. Surg. Howson W. Cole, jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Cole, a daughter.

COOPER.—Nov. 9, 1905, to the wife of Regimental Commissary Sergt. Robert D. Cooper, 15th U.S. Cav., a daughter.

FULLER.—At Fort Clark, Tex., Sept. 25, 1905, to Captain Leigh A. Fuller, Med. Dept., U.S.A., and Mrs. Fuller, a daughter.

FLYNN.—At East Boston, Mass., Nov. 17, 1905, to Laura M., wife of John F. Flynn, chief yeoman, U.S.N., a daughter.

GLEAVES.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 13, 1905, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. Samuel R. Gleaves, 1st U.S. Cav.

IRONS.—At Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 8, 1905, to the wife of Mr. William T. Irons (Lila Towar Irons), a daughter, Virginia.

LOVERING.—At Washington, D.C., Oct. 26, 1905, to Med. Insp. P. A. Lovering, U.S.N., and Mrs. Lovering, a son.

MARRIED.

BRONSON—WARD.—At Rochester, N.Y., Nov. 20, 1905, Lieut. Amos Bronson, jr., U.S.N., and Miss Charlotte Ferriss Ward.

CURRIE—MERROW.—At Vancouver, Wash., Nov. 1, 1905, Lieut. Dennis Hadley Currie, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Jannie Alice Merrow.

EDGER—DOWNING.—At San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 21, 1905, Capt. Benjamin J. Edger, Med. Dept., U.S.A., and Miss Edith Downing.

FALLER—ASTLE.—At Denver, Colo., Nov. 6, 1905, Guy W. Faller, a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of '98, and formerly an ensign in the Navy, who resigned in 1903, and Miss Celia Minerva Astle.

MATHEWS—EDWARDS.—At Fort Snelling, Minn., Nov. 21, 1905, Lieut. L. O. Mathews, 28th U.S. Inf., and Miss Fannie Edwards.

PERSONS—COBB.—At Lake Forest, Ill., Nov. 2, 1905, Lieut. William E. Persons, 11th U.S. Inf., and Miss Annie Lawrence Cobb.

RODNEY—WOOTEN.—At Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 15, 1905, Lieut. George B. Rodney, 5th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Anne Nessfield Wooten.

SIMMONS—SULNON.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1905, Capt. Benjamin Taylor Simmons, 4th U.S. Inf., and Miss Estelle Rose Sulnon.

SIMS—HITCHCOCK.—At Washington, D.C., Nov. 21, 1905, Miss Anne Hitchcock, daughter of the Secretary of the Interior, and Lieut. Comdr. William S. Sims, U.S.N.

DIED.

DESTEIGUER.—At Athens, Ohio, Nov. 14, 1905, Mrs. Mary de Steiguer, widow of Judge Rodolph de Steiguer, and mother of Lieut. Comdr. Lewis de Steiguer, U.S.N., and grandmother of Lieut. John R. Slattery, C.E., U.S.A.

DRAPER.—At Washington, D.C., Nov. 11, 1905, Mary E. Draper, widow of Asst. Surg. Lemuel J. Draper, U.S.N., who died Aug. 30, 1879.

HUNTINGTON.—At the residence of her son, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 16, 1905, Mary Mitchell, widow of John C. Huntington, and mother of Mrs. Edmund Rice, wife of Gen. E. Rice, U.S.A.

KALK.—At Washington, D.C., Nov. 16, 1905, Josephine Newton Kalk, daughter of the late Lieut. Frank Kalk, U.S.A., and the granddaughter of the late Paymr. Gen. T. H. Stanton, U.S.A.

LINCOLN.—At Hotel Beaconsfield, Brookline, Mass., Nov. 22, 1905, Mrs. Martha T. Lincoln, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. A. C. Thompson, and sister of Pay Dir. Theodore S. Thompson, U.S.N.

LOCKE.—At Newport, R.I., Nov. 21, 1905, Andrew J.



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Locke, father of the wife of Capt. W. I. Moore, U.S.N., retired.

PYNE.—On Nov. 15, 1905, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Pyne, widow of the Rev. Henry R. Pyne, and sister of Pay Dir. L. A. Frailey, U.S.N., retired.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

CIVILIAN.—Guilielmus V. Heidt, who was at the time of his appointment the ranking second lieutenant of Infantry, U.S.A., of those commissioned October 17, 1902, was, October 17, 1905, number 123 on the lineal list of second lieutenants.

H. E. McC.—Apply to the Secretary of Panama Canal Commission, Washington, D.C.

E. B.—If you return to Germany you are liable to be held for military service, although the authorities may not bother you. The fact that you are a naturalized American citizen, however, and had served in the U.S. Army, if the government decided to hold you.

Z. V. K. asks: (1) Is it correct for an enlisted man in addressing an official communication to any superior officer to state: "I have the honor to request, or I respectfully request"? (2) In computing continued service does being held in the service of United States for convenience of the Government count on continued service? (3) Is thirty days a soldier's month? or does the actual number of days in the month count? Answer: (1) Either

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This question is now under consideration by the General Staff of the Army, and hence no definite answer can yet be given.

C. O. S. asks: What is the number of vacancies for post ordnance sergeants? Answer: There are no vacancies now.

R. A. T. asks: (1) Does a graduate of Infantry and Cavalry School have to take examinations for promotion, and if not, for how long exempt, and by what regulation or order? (2) How about Staff College at Leavenworth? Answer: (1) A graduate is exempt from examination for promotion (except physical examination, moral fitness and general efficiency), for a period of two years after graduation. The same applies to the Staff College at Leavenworth. See G.O. 81, 1904, War Dept.

R. T. S. asks: Am I entitled to a campaign medal for service in the Philippine Islands from June 25, 1899, to Jan. 16, 1902, having served honestly and faithfully, and to whom shall I apply for same? Answer: If you were in the Army on Jan. 12, 1905, the date of issue of order granting medals, you are entitled and should make application to the Military Secretary for same. Otherwise you are not entitled.

P. S.—You have hardly given sufficient information about your case to give an intelligent answer. It has been repeatedly held, however, that a man is not discharged until he has been officially notified of such action.

T. L. G. writes: I served in the 9th U.S. Infantry from Dec. 1, 1898, to Dec. 1, 1901, and during that enlistment took part in the Philippine and China campaign, and am now serving in the U.S. Marine Corps. Am I entitled to the Philippine and China war medals, and if so, where and how will I apply for them? Answer: You are entitled to these medals, and should make application for same through your commanding officer to the Military Secretary of the Army, Washington.

C. L.—Write direct to the Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C., for the information you desire.

B. D. B.—There is no such officer as "Colonel Binger" in the U.S. Army.

H. E. H.—There are no vacancies for second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts. A private or a non-commissioned officer ordered on foreign service with less than six months to serve, who does not intend to re-enlist, is transferred to another regiment in the States, until his time has expired.

S.—The purchase of commissions in the British Army was abolished many years ago. Appointments to the Artillery are now made from the Woolwich Academy, from the militia on the nomination of Lord Lieutenant of counties from civil when necessary, and from the ranks to the grade of quartermaster, riding master and lieutenants on district staffs. A certificate of a first-class military education is required in this last case. The same rules govern appointments to the Royal Engineers, except that there are no appointments from the militia. Cavalry and infantry appointments are from Sandhurst, from the militia, from university graduates and from the ranks as quartermasters, riding masters and second lieutenants.

A FRIENDLY READER.—Captain Young, 9th Cav., Lieutenant Davis, 10th Cav., Capt. J. R. Lynch, paymaster, and Lieut. J. E. Green, 26th Inf., are colored officers.

H. M. L.—Write to Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C., for the information you desire, giving your reasons for desiring it.

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(Continued from Page 363.)

"In this act, accordingly, Congress declared the National Guard organizations to be the organized militia, and provided for calling them into the service of the United States, whenever required for the constitutional purposes of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection and executing the laws of the Union. And Congress also exercised its constitutional power to make them and the regular Army a homogeneous force; and to bring about a habit of co-operation and mutual respect and good understanding between the officers of the two forces."

The "Dick bill" was supplemented by Paragraph 457 of the Army Regulations, 1904, which provides that "Whenever the militia is called into the service of the United States the organized militia will be first designated, and in apportioning quotas according to representative population, they will, to the extent practicable, be so adjusted as not to leave any State or Territory unprotected with a reserve force sufficient to meet any emergency then existing or imminent within such State and Territory," etc.

The act to promote the efficiency of the militia was a substantial step in the right direction so far as the land forces of the United States are concerned. Some of its provisions are not eminently practical—those regarding

form is correct. (2) Yes. (3) See Par. 655, Army Regulations.

A READER writes: A says that the naval prison at Portsmouth, N.H., will be commanded by a marine officer, and that the Marine Guard will do all the duty. B says that it will be under the command of a naval officer, and that there will be a master-at-arms as well as the Marine Guard. Which is right? Answer: This depends on the policy of the Navy Department; either a marine or naval officer is eligible to command.

G. O. C. asks: When the new Court-Martial Manual may be expected to be in readiness for issue, and also when the instructions for bayonet exercise will be promulgated? Answer: Court-Martial Manual will be issued immediately. It is all printed and bound. It is uncertain when the bayonet instructions will be promulgated. No immediate prospect.

J. L. asks: Having enlisted on Oct. 4, 1901, discharged Sept. 23, 1904, and re-enlisted Sept. 28, 1904, on what date does the fifth year of continued service begin? Answer: Oct. 9, 1906.

A. B. C. asks: (1) Does a soldier discharged from the U.S. Army without honor lose his citizenship? Answer: No. (2) Is discharge without honor a dishonorable discharge? Answer: No.

C. S. P. writes: I am a first class gunner, and my pay expires Jan. 14, 1906, having qualified Jan. 14, 1903. How can I be re-examined so I can get a continuance, and will I be eligible to take an examination? Answer:

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military education of militia officers, and the enrollment of officers for commissions in volunteer organizations—not having fulfilled anticipations. But in general the act has proved a great incentive to the militiamen, and the several States and Territories have accorded to the law cordial and continuing support.

The average member of the organized militia, it is asserted, is interested in the Service beyond the mere uniform and gold lace period. He realizes the important relation he bears to the State and the National Government, and especially to the latter. He is not in the Service for pay, any more than is the officer and man of the regular establishment. He is attracted by the dignity of the position, its trainings, associations and military opportunities in case of war. Above all, he is intelligent, of good education as a rule, and well informed.

It does not appear from the communication of General Funston upon what he bases the assertion "That the National Guard itself and those who are interested in its welfare would not view with hostility the formation of the reserve on the lines indicated, for the reason that the reserve would not usurp any of the functions and duties of the National Guard, nor render the latter force less important." It is respectfully submitted that the truth of this proposition ought not to be conceded unless fortified by facts.

Unless the reserve proposed by General Funston is a subterfuge to secure legislation to indirectly increase the pay and strength of the regular Army, it is urged that its only justification is the suggestion that the organized militia is not to be relied upon along the lines indicated by Secretary Root and contemplated by the "Dick bill."

Facts are stubborn things, and a policy which does not take them into consideration is shortsighted. The regular Army and the militia have characteristics peculiar to themselves. Some are in common, others are not. But the main object of both organizations is not a service under peace conditions, except so far as preliminary training and incidental civil aid are concerned, but a service contemplating the existence of armed combat with the enemy of a common country. In this service, in spirit as well as numbers, it is asserted, the volunteer is superior to the regular on account of personnel and relatively larger numbers. These are conditions which must be fairly met and recognized if the best results are to be obtained.

Militia officers who mingle freely with the younger officers of the regular establishment are frequently told that the respective services are so dissimilar that the militiaman ought not to wear the same kind of uniform as prescribed for the regular. But officers of the organized militia and volunteer organizations are called upon to fight for the same flag, they are to shed the same kind of blood in its defense, and they are to be commanded by the same general officers as regulars. In time of peace, however, they are not to wear the same uniform because a commission in the regular Army places the holder of it on a higher plane than the civilian who supports it! Is this fair?

Since the organization of the General Staff some of the more enterprising officers of the militia have taken the liberty of addressing "The Military Secretary" on matters of importance affecting their own service. Many of these matters are such that correspondence need not go through channels or State headquarters; in such cases, now and then, a communication comes back from Washington to the effect that the officers of the General Staff are "too busy attending to their own duties and official communications" to bother with "unofficial letters from militia officers."

Congress, after the enactment of the bill to promote the efficiency of the militia, repealed that provision of the "Dick bill" which permitted members of the organized militia participating in "encampment, maneuvers and field instruction" with the regular Army, to share in the appropriation "for the pay, subsistence and transportation of the Army," on the ground, presumably, that the whole of this appropriation was insufficient for the regulars. Militia interests did not encourage or bring about this repeal.

The latest development affecting the interests of the militia is the plan of General Funston, proposing, by means of a letter addressed to "The Military Secretary of the Army, Washington, D.C.," a scheme, which, if adopted and put into practice, will relegate the organized militia back to the period antedating the "Dick bill," and take from it the first substantial encouragement which Congress has accorded that the members of the militia are really something more than a body of men dressed in uniforms and gold lace to be paraded, smiled upon, and admired at "coffee cooling" functions.

In this connection the words of Kipling are mildly suggestive:

"An' it's Tommy this, an' Tommy that,
an' anything you please;
"An' Tommy ain't a bloomin' fool—you bet
that Tommy sees!"

It is not intended to convey by the foregoing that the spirit of selfishness and jealousy which crops out occasionally is characteristic of the Army. It is asserted, on the contrary, that such exhibits are the exception rather than the rule, and that even the exceptions are

the result of youthful impulse and inexperience rather than fair consideration. The exceptions, however, are too common; and to the average officer of the militia whose service is founded on sentiment, and who has pride in his status as a citizen apart from any military connection, these occasional outbreaks are discouraging and not calculated to bring about the right kind of comradeship.

"Co-operation," "mutual respect," "good understanding," are the words to be emblazoned on the banners of the regulars and organized militia alike, and officers and men in both services who are not willing to respect such guidons should be required to take a special course to perfect themselves in what the land forces of the United States really consist, and what the common object is that justified their respective existence.

There is one recommendation of General Funston which is worthy of careful thought in regard to a reserve force—that respecting a one-year enlistment term. There are doubtless many young men of the desirable classes who would undertake to obligate themselves for one year, and whose parents and friends might encourage them in this respect, where the majority would hesitate at the requirements incident to a three-year term.

In a reserve force an experience of one year or more under regular Army conditions would prove of incalculable value in case of actual service, and if such material could be introduced into the organized militia during time of peace much benefit would result to the young man in the militia of no actual experience, by reason of mere association with and observation of such men. The example the ex-regular could set in matters of military courtesy, set-up and soldierly conduct, would prove an object lesson which could not be other than beneficial. In this connection the main question is how to attract the honorably discharged man of the regular Army into the organized militia service. It cannot be done by directly or indirectly encouraging a belief that the organized militia is on a "tin soldier" basis; nor that its service is peculiarly subservient to the several States as distinguished from the Federal Government; nor that its duties lack dignity and stability from a soldierly standpoint.

This object may be accomplished, it is asserted, by connecting the organized militia with or including them in a force to be known as "United States Reserves," and according to them the consideration which their position warrants. If this were realized, the "radical fault" of which General Funston so justly complains, that of the ex-regular being "lost sight of among the millions of civilians, their connection with the Army entirely severed, and their military training largely wasted," might be minimized to a degree of entire satisfaction. Officers commanding companies in the organized militia frequently recommend the discharge of an enlisted man for the special purpose of permitting him to enlist in the regular Army. It is no more than fair to suggest that this rule ought to work both ways.

A financial inducement such as suggested by General Funston, taken in connection with the military, business and social advantages offered by service in the organized militia, might provide a practical, substantial and beneficial method of fortifying volunteer organizations of the militia with this very material which General Funston has sought to save by means of the plan associated with his name. Indeed, the same inducement might be offered to all men having had actual service of a year or more, whether regular or volunteer; and such a measure, it is suggested, would not invite the antagonism which will surely result in any scheme for a reserve which relegates the organized militia back to the days of the "annual muster" and its accompanying "liquid ammunition."

As pertinent to criticism of a one-year enlistment term, was it not conclusively demonstrated in the volunteer regiments which served in the Philippines after the conclusion of the war with Spain, that a few months' training under proper conditions produced excellent volunteer organizations? It might be instructive to ascertain from the commanding officers of these organizations how the work in the Philippines was performed by the volunteers as compared with the regulars. Catubig and Balangiga give rise to reflections in this respect.

Assuming that the Philippine organizations referred to are conceded to have proven better on the whole than the State organizations mustered into the United States Service at the beginning of the War with Spain, the reason is apparent why the advantage lay with the former—in the Philippine regiments there was a generous sprinkling of material which had seen from four to nine months' actual service during the Spanish War—a proportion large enough to provide experienced officers and men for the skeleton organization; with these as a beginning, the inexperienced recruit was easily assimilated within a short period of time so far as practical considerations were concerned.

The great body of fighting men in the United States will never approximate the ideal mechanical soldier of the regular Army (nor the professional soldier of the German army, or other military governments), because a citizen soldier of the proper kind of material is a civilian first, imbued with American ideas of independence, and volunteers as a soldier only because of patriotic sentiment and national necessity. In any emergency the inexperienced recruit, enlisting as a recruit of patriotic impulse, must be assimilated into the skeleton organization of the regular Army or the militia, to swell the ranks to war strength. The scheme of a national reserve, it would seem, is not so much a matter of present or dependable strength, as it is a matter of trained officers and men forming efficient skeleton organizations, prepared, when necessary, to readily and speedily assimilate raw material.

It is understood that the General Staff is seeking opinions or expressions from officers of the organized militia relative to legislation for a prospective reserve. The following suggestions are ventured:

First. Provide the organized militia with the franking privilege so far as it affects official communications and documents.

This will indirectly save expense to the States; it will reduce to some extent State appropriations for militia purposes; and it will not only save time for the militia officer which could better be otherwise directed, but it will relieve him and his clerks from much unnecessary annoyance and delay. Constitutionally and fundamen-

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tally the franking privilege for the organized militia is correct in principle.

Second. Grant to members of the organized militia the right to use the letters "U.S.R." or some other distinctive badge, in connection with their military service, as distinguished from "U.S.A."

This will be a sentimental token connecting the organized militia directly with the National Government, and will be a reminder that the one entitled to the privilege is a recognized unit of the land forces of the United States. It will tend to the "co-operation, mutual respect and good understanding" which should exist between the regular Army and the militia, and while sentimental in itself, it will prove practical, it is asserted, because it will add to the sum of patriotic impulse and pride upon which all volunteer military service rests to a substantial degree in the absence of financial consideration.

Third. Extend to members of the organized militia after a specific term of service, a civil service preference, based upon honest and faithful service in the organized militia.

This will attract young men into the ranks of the militia; it will influence them to serve through several enlistments if not successful in securing appointments at first; and the practical result might be that young men ambitious to connect themselves with the civil service will attempt it through the channels of the organized militia. In this connection it might be advisable to encourage persons fit for military duty, employed in the civil service, to serve with the militia of their jurisdiction, by granting to them without deduction of pay or diminution of vacation, the time necessary to attend annual tours of duty.

Fourth. Place all officers of the organized militia on the eligible list for commissions in "any volunteer force which may hereafter be called for and organized under the authority of Congress."

This might be supplemented by giving the retired officers of the organized militia the second preference for commissions in volunteer forces, the enlisted man of five years' service or over the third preference, and the civilian the next and final preference, all subject, of course, to physical examination and age limit.

In other words make service in the organized militia a condition precedent for commissions in volunteer forces, reserving a fair proportion for candidates from the regular Army.

Fifth. Establish a board to be known as the "United States Reserve Commission," composed of militia officers in close touch and sympathy with the organized militia, knowing its possibilities, its approximations, and its limitations, with headquarters at Washington, charging such commission with the duty of advocating, conserving and protecting militia interests in particular.

This commission should have the right (not a privilege only) of conference with the Secretary of War and the General Staff; the records and information of the War Department should be open to it; it should relieve the General Staff of the courtesy of corresponding unofficially and otherwise with members of the organized militia; and the commission should have placed at its disposal a fund large enough to provide uniform instruction in the higher branches of military art and science, to all officers of the organized militia, without expense to them. The course of instruction should approximate the definitions and elementary principles prescribed in subjects specified for the garrison school of the regular Army; and instruction should be imparted on the basis of the correspondence plan. (This instruction system is now being demonstrated in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.)

The five suggestions above specified are submitted as being practical, not in violation of States' rights, not antagonistic to the regular Army or United States Volunteers, not contrary to constitutional provision, and not involving a direct appropriation of more than \$100,000 annually. Legislation adopting the measures suggested might result in a well trained reserve force that, in a few years, would not only justify the expense of the experiment, but might to some extent dispel the present doubt as to the efficiency of the organized militia which seems prevalent to some degree in regular Army circles.

WALTER M. LINDSAY,
Captain, 6th Infantry, M.V.M.

ARMY STATIONS.

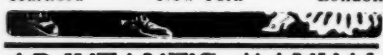
We omit the table of Army stations this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our issue of Nov. 18, page 338.



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CANDY AS A RATION.

Speaking of the use of candy in the Army and Navy, a writer in the New York Sun says that nowadays on almost every ship in the Service candy is one of the most popular articles on sale in the canteen. Every month the Navy eats candy by the ton. The Army loves candy, too, and the Government buys many thousand dollars' worth for the soldiers every month, and sells it to them for what it cost. All the candy for the Army goes to the Philippines. In this country the men can buy what they want, but in the Philippines whatever candy is to be had is of an inferior quality and sells at a high price.

Supplying candy to the soldiers in the Philippines has been considerable of a problem. The first shipment, about five years ago, although special care was taken, arrived in Manila practically a mass of melted sugar. Under the supervision of Lieut. Col. David L. Brainard, of the Subsistence Department, New York, experiments were made to determine the best method of shipping. Finally a tin can was devised that protects the contents against climatic influences. It holds a pound of candy and has a screw top lined with cork, air tight and water tight. The outside is treated with a lacquer that prevents rust.

Three kinds of candy are sent out to the soldiers in the Philippines—chocolates, lemon drops and stick candy. Each is wrapped first in paraffined paper and then in tinfoil. As an extra precaution the lemon drops are heated in manufacturing to 360 degrees, whereas ordinarily the requirement is 320 degrees. The chocolates are wrapped in tinfoil only. The Government buys only the best grades of candy for the soldiers, and sells it to them at the wholesale price. For chocolates 40 cents a pound is paid, for stick candy 24 1-2 cents, and for lemon drops 23 1-2 cents.

Every month about three tons of candy is shipped from New York to the Philippines. Last January 3,000 pounds of chocolates, 3,000 pounds of lemon drops and 1,500 pounds of stick candy were sent out. In February 6,500 pounds of chocolates went, in April 4,000 pounds of chocolates and 3,000 pounds of lemon drops, and in May 3,600 pounds of chocolates and 2,300 pounds of lemon drops. Other months of the year average about these amounts.

A different system prevails in supplying candy to the Navy. The manufacturers, instead of dealing with the subsistence department of the Navy, sell their candy to each ship's paymaster. The manufacturers say more candy is consumed in the Navy than in the Army. The other day one firm sold \$900 worth of candy to the cruiser Brooklyn. Other ships, it is said, take about as much, if not more.

The candy for the ships is put up in the ordinary style in which it is sold at stores in the city, unless a ship is bound on a tropical cruise. Representatives of the manufacturers go to the ships when they come to the navy yard and make their sales to the various paymasters. The agent who is credited with getting the largest orders is a young woman, who has been selling to the Navy for several years. She covers all the navy yards on the Atlantic coast and supplies practically all the ships.

One of the reports of the Surgeon Gen-

eral of the Navy, in which the exceptionally high percentage of nutriment in chocolate is dwelt upon, has had much to do with booming the candy trade on the ships. Besides, it is said that the cultivation of a taste for candy is sure to lessen one's appetite for strong drink, and so both the Army and Navy authorities are glad to see the men take to sweets.

THE PHILIPPINE "CONANT."

The distinction of giving the name of a private citizen to a coin is somewhat rare. Kings and emperors have sometimes done so. One of the first Persian coins is attributed by some to Darius, the great king, who first sought to bring free Greece under his sway. In later times, the gold Louis and the Napoleon are familiar instances of royal names for coins. The ducat derives its name from the Duke of Apulia, who made the first issue. Some of the South American countries have given to their coins the names of their national heroes, as the Bolivar of Venezuela. The only modern case where such an honor has been conferred upon a private citizen is the "Conant," the standard coin of the Philippine Islands, named for Charles A. Conant, the monetary expert. Mr. Conant was so successful in perfecting a plan for the Philippine currency that he was invited by the government of Mexico to visit that country, and afterwards aided in the creation of the new Panama unit, which has been named the Balboa, for the discoverer of the Isthmus. Out in Manila everything is quoted in "Conants," to distinguish the new money from the old Mexican and American gold. Such an experience as Mr. Conant has had gives value to the book on the "Principles of Money and Banking" from his pen, published by Harper & Brothers.

THE TAR WAS GALLANT.

A theatrical manager recently told this story:

"It was a benefit performance," he said, "and at a table in the lobby souvenir programs were being sold by Miss Lillian Russell, Miss Ethel Barrymore, Miss Anna Held, Miss Edna Wallace Hopper, Miss Edna May and two or three other actresses. A stunning table it was, undoubtedly. A young bluejacket paused before it. He stood quite still for some minutes, with his bronzed and young face and his neat nautical togs, staring with the most ardent and respectful admiration at the young women before him. Then, with a half sigh, he laid a piece of silver down and turned away."

"Won't you have something for your money?" one of the women called. "The gallant sailor smiled and answered: 'I've had more than my money's worth already, thanks.'—New York Tribune.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.

That gentlemen of the medical profession are not indisposed to jokes directed against themselves is shown by the following witticisms, at the expense of the doctors, which appear in *Mortar and Pestle*, the organ of the Hospital Corps, U.S.N.:

Doctor (who is not feeling well, to him-



"And lo! a pudding smok'd upon the board."

As the plum-pudding bespeaks the Yuletide feast, so let its spirit of good cheer and happiness be exemplified by

White Rock

—the finest of table beverages. A mineral water effervescing with healthfulness—refreshing in its purity.

self)—"What shall I do? I haven't any confidence in any of those other doctors, and as for myself, my charges are too high."

"Cheer up, old man," said the friend to the sick Billville citizen, "you ain't dead yet!"

"No," gasped the sick man, "but five doctors have got me!"

"What is the veriform appendix?" asked the teacher in anatomy and physiology.

"It's a little curlicue on the inside of you," responded Willie, "that's all right until you find out you've got it, and then you have to get the doctors to take it out."

"Very well, sir," said Dr. Fixem, after his quarrel with the undertaker, "I'll make you sorry for this."

"What are you going to do?" asked the undertaker, "retire from practice?"

A correspondent, "J. R. V.," seeks to discredit the story told by Dr. Walter Kempster at an Army meeting and reported by Colonel Watrous in our paper of Oct. 28, page 255. "J. R. V." suggests that as Robert Lincoln was a student at Harvard in 1861 he could not have been in Washington at the time named, which was shortly after May. It is entirely supposable that he might have been at home on his summer vacation, which would begin June, and though he was a collegian he was a lad of eighteen who would be a suitable playmate for a young man who, if he was called by Abraham Lincoln a little boy, because of his diminutive appearance, was old enough to carry a musket in the ranks

of the Army. At all events Dr. Kempster's recollections are more reliable than the speculations of our correspondent.

Captain Hamilton, chief of London's fire brigade, has a strong sense of humor. When in command of a small vessel he hurried up one day from his lunch table on account of threatened bad weather, and almost immediately afterward sent down a midshipman to look at the barometer. Walking aft he happened to look down the skylight, and to his amazement saw the midshipman fortifying himself with a glass of his best brown sherry. When the youngster came on deck Captain Hamilton asked him how the glass stood. "Steadily rising, sir," was the reply. "Ah," said the captain, "and how is the sherry?" Like a shot came the answer, "Steadily falling, sir." Hamilton so much appreciated the joke that he allowed the incident to pass without further notice.—Troy Times.

A chaplain of the English navy was giving a stereopticon lecture on the subject, "Scenes from the Bible." He arranged with a sailor who had a phonograph to accompany the lecture with musical selections. The first picture shown, naturally enough, was Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. The sailor couldn't think of anything appropriate. "Play," whispered the chaplain. The sailor suddenly had an idea. To the delight of the audience the phonograph emitted the familiar strain, "There's Only One Girl in the World for Me."—New York Tribune.

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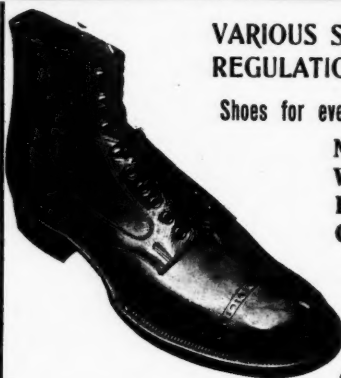
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